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LEARNING CREE

Book I

by

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1971



INTRODUCTION

PHONETICS SOUNDS

EXAMPLE

THE PHONE RINGING A SOUND IS HEARD

YOU LIFT THE RECEIVER ... A SOUND OF A VOICE

THESE SOUNDS ARE SPEECH SOUNDS

FOR INSTANCE , THE PHONE RINGS, CONVERSATION

VOICE... KĒYA CHĒ NIMIS

ANS. ...EHE NĒYA ANIMA NISĒMIS

VOICE ...TĀNISI EKWA?

ANS. NAMOYA NĀNTĀW, KĒYA MĀKA?

VOICE .. PEYAKWUN NĒSTANĀN

These sounds that you have heard, are relating speech sounds pertaining to a certain language, probably very different to what you are accustomed to.

The cree language altho it uses the English alphabet follows sounds much closer then the english. Therefore it constitutes changes in the assimilation of letters, into word form, also an alteration of ordinary spelling, which will best represent the language we are trying to learn.

There is a need of adopting Orthography which will simplify assimilation, pronunciation of words, to remain meaningful and yet interesting to the new learner. This is what I have tried to do.

Public interest doubled last year and I must say it gives me much encouragement and great satisfaction this year when I can truthfully say that it has trebled, just by the correspondence, phone calls I receive, and each year new learners.

Cont'd

My main interest is to see that cree is taught and to be known and not forgotten.

To see that cree be taught both in English alphabet and Syllabics

To see that cree material is available anytime for those that are interested.

To see that native people read and write their language in whatever way they please.

Written material is of great importance to further this language.

One must be ready to write words or sentences , when asked by a new learner.

This is what I have found during my first few years of teaching, and the only way a dying language will survive.

Proclitics

When we study tenses we find word known as Proclitics

These proclitics constitutes a word or a particle not in sentence form and pronounced in its own phonetic unit.

E.G.

KI.... you are (present)

KE ... you have (past)

KA ... you will (future)

WE ...intention or wanting to do

KIKE, KIKA, KIWE are known as proclitics.

Further lessons on Page 8

Learning a new language

We learn a new language by hearing the tone, rhythm and sounds given by the teacher. It also helps to see objects and other nouns.

Teacher : ooma musinahikun
Kēyawāw : ooma musinahikun ,ekosi
Kēstawāw : ooma musinahikun ekosi
Kēstawāw : ooma musinahikun ekosi

kēkwāy ooma	musinahikunis	ekosi
kēkwāy ooma	musinahikunis	ekosi
kēkwāy ooma	musinahikunis	ekosi.

Explanation on the "is" ending meaning something less or smaller

A command given:	otina ooma musinahikun	ekosi
	Mēyin musinahikun	ekosi
	Otina ooma musinahikun	ekosi
	Mēyin musinahikun	ekosi
	otina musinahikun	ekosi

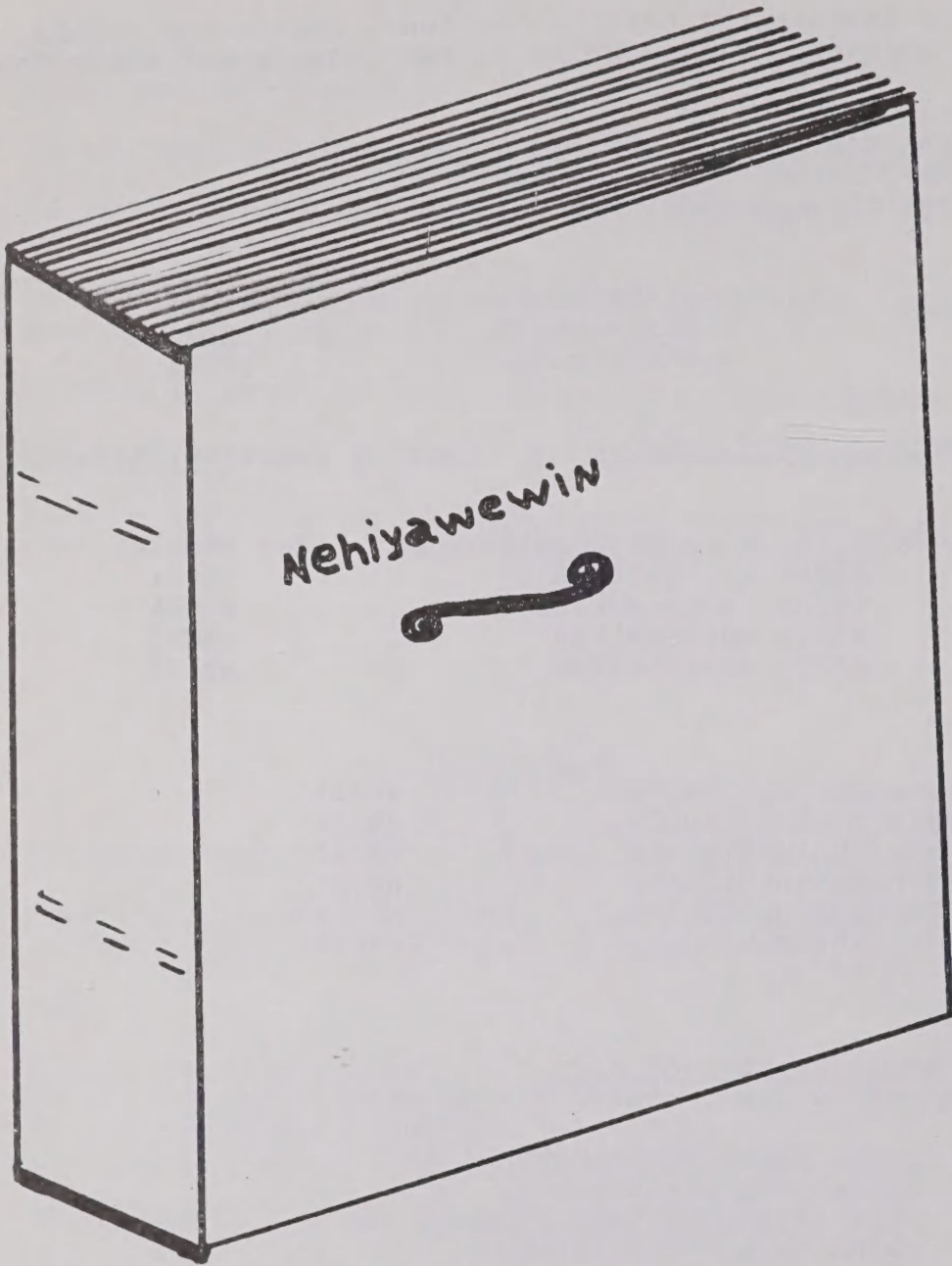
A repeat :	otina musinahikunis	eksoi
	mēyin musinahikunis	ekosi
	otina musinahikunis	ekosi
	Mēyin musinahikunis	ekosi
	otina musinahikunis	ekosi
	mēyin musinahikunis	ekosi

The numerals to be introduced here.

Numerals from one to five. Later six to ten

Continuing :	otina peyak musinahikun	
	otina nēso musinahikuna	
	otina nisto musinahikuna	
	otina neyo musinahikuna	
	otina niyanan musinahikuna	ekosi

mēyin musinahikun
mēyin peyak musinahikun
mēyin nēso musinahikuna
mēyin nisto musinahikuna
mēyin neyo musinahikuna
mēyin niyānan musinahikuna



ooma musinahikun

Kēkwāy ooma

CREE LANGUAGE AND "Y" DIALECT

PHONETICS

Fifteen letters used in the Cree language

A, C, E, H, I, K, M, N, O, B, S, T, U, W, Y.

Three important sounds are: Ā , Ē and EY sound of short E

Only 2 A sounds used- a long and a short

Only 2 E sounds used- a long and a short

2 I sounds- long and short

2 O sounds- long and short

2 U sounds- a long and a short

Sounds

Long A sound(marked) Ā as in father

Long E sound(marked) Ē as in me

Short A sound (unmarked) as in allow, more like U

Short E sound (unmarked) as in Metis, the "ey" sound,

Long I sound (marked) as in bite

Long O sound (marked) as in lot

Long U sound (marked) as in Utin, Initial only, never Medial

Short I sound (unmarked) as in inn

Short U sound (unmarked) as in hut, very abrupt

Letter C always written with letter H as CH in chat

Letter adopts Kthe C sound, as in cat

Letter CHoften has a TS or TZ sound

Letter Z never used, S replaces it

When short E (EY) follows T (TE) it brings out the sound of D

When short A (U) follows P(PA) it brings out the sound of B

When short A (U) follows K (KA)it brings out the sound of G

However these letters are never written

Paired Letter Sounds

D =D

B= B

K= K

S= CH

T

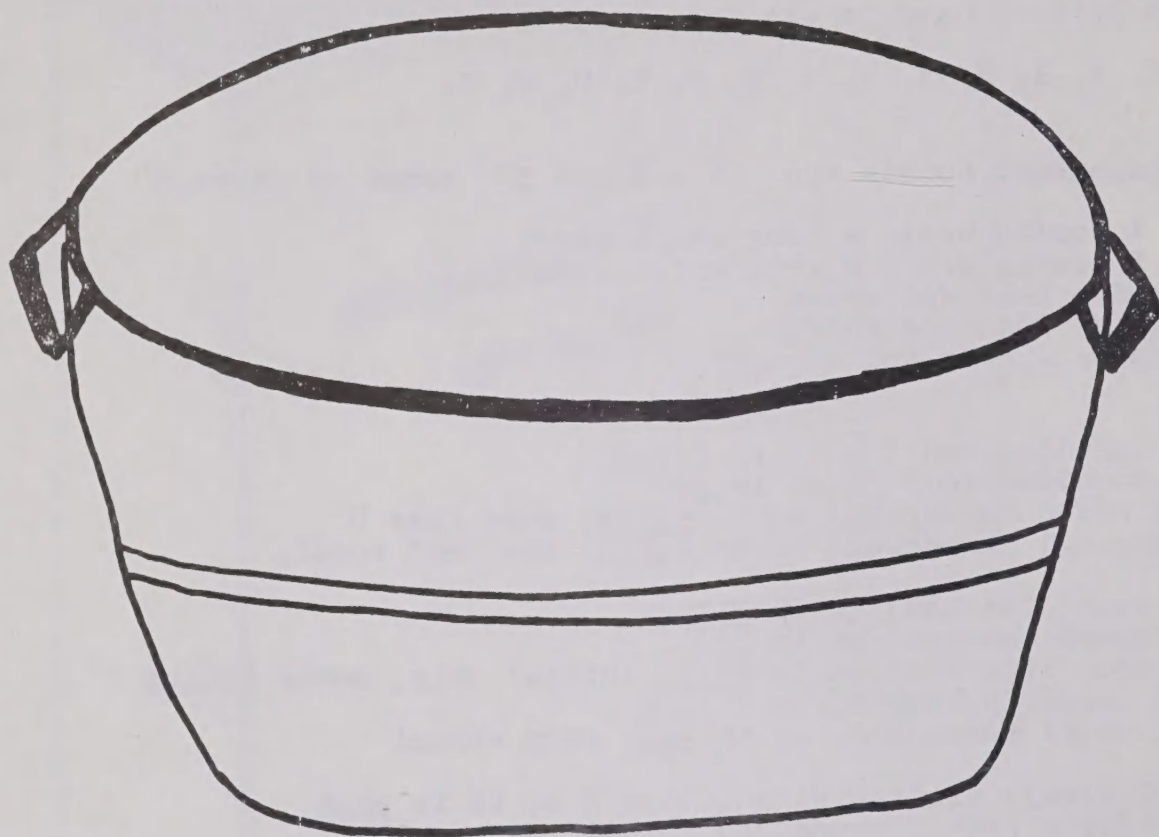
P

G

T

Letter Y and H are both used

Letter Y is stressed very much in "Y" dialect



ooma mähkāk

Letter M and N are known as Nasal Sounds

M - lips together when sounded

N - lips apart, tongue in roof of mouth, but kept towards front.

Letter H never an Initial Letter.

Letters H,K,P,T,Y, are like puffs of wind thru mouth when sounded

Letters O and U are very abrupt sounds in word endings

Letters IY sounds in word ending especially

Only double Letters are the OO used

Suffix endings: with Vowels and a letter W

AW- E.G. sakaw meaning woods

EW- E.G. kihew meaning eagle

IW- E.G. pisiw meaning lynx

OW- E.G. matow meaning he cries, (as so)

EW- E.G. piheW meaning grouse (ey sounding)

AW has a long A sound and W

OW - short O sound and W

These two sounds are found in word endings.

Guttural or Throat Sounds

A,E,I,O, plus HK, HT and HP

E

E.G. ehk, ehk, ihk, ohk and ehk

E.G. aht, eht, iht, oht

E.G. ahp, ehp, ihp, ohp.

Guttural sound AHK, EHk, IHK, OHK denotes in the, at then, on the, into the and found in word endings.

The word CHE and Nah are used when asking questions and both have the same meaning.

Animate and Inanimate forms are used, No gender specified.

The Cree Language involved a sound, rhythm and tone

A structure Pattern is a must when learning.

1. AN NI OR KI IS INVOLVED IN THE PATTERN PLUS SG.& PL ENDINGS

2. ALL WORDS COMMENCING WITH A VOWEL USED THE NIT, AND KIT INSTEAD OF THE REGULAR NI OR KI PREFIX.

When using the word "OTA" meaning here, it is near you.

When using the word "NETA" it is a bit further away from you

"Ote asta" denotes to put towards you ~~and~~ talking to one away from you.

"Nete asta" tells one to put it away from you.

To read "Ayamehta"

To write "Musinahike"

To add "Akechike"
or to count.

Words "Pekiskwewina"

The meaning "Itwemaka"

Numbers "Akechikewina"

Introduce the prefixes NI&KI, 1st and 2nd person

A contraction of the words neya, keya and weya on page 3

Study the pronoun structure

Study the verb structures of the three letter words.

When the "NIT" prefix is used

A spelling test should be had on 3 letter words.

Introduction of the 4 letter words, Refer to reference sheet page 10

Study nouns of the 4 letter words

Study 4 letter verbs

Study meanings

The word "Kiya"

Introducing the indefinite pronouns

Introducing Conjunctions Mena and Ekwa.

Review on numerals

The word "I see" Nī wapahten (inanimate)

Nī wāpāhten musinahikun

Nī wāpāhten peyak musinahikun

Nī wāpāhten nēso musibahikuna

Nī wāpāhten nisto musinahikuna

Nī wāpāhten neyo musina hikuna

Nī wāpāhten niyānan musinahikuna Ekosi

The seeing of a smaller article should also be practiced here.

Introduce the taking of more than one book

Introduce the taking of more than one small book

The giving of more than one book

The giving of more than one small book

Introduce OTA, NETA.....,OTE NETE.

Musinahikun astā ota

Musinahikun astā neta

Continue with numerals known

Musinahikuna astewa ota

Musinahikuna astewa neta

The words NĀTA,ASTĀ, PETĀ

Nāta musinahikun

Astā ota musinahikun

Petā ota musinahikuna

Ote astā musinahikun

Nete astā musinahikun

Nete astā neyo musinahikuna etc.

Prefixes NI and KI

NI.....1st person I or MY

KI.....2nd person..You or Your

SOME PRONOUN STRUCTURES

nēya
keya
wēya
wēyawaw
neyanan (excl.)
keyanaw (incl.)
keyawaw

nēsta
kesta
wēsta
wēstawaw
nestanan
kestanaw
kestawaw

Our House...:kēkin'w"

nēki
keki
wēki
wēkiwaw
nēkinan
kekiwaw
kekiwaw

ota....here
ote.....over here

netn....there
nete....over there

ekota....there (a certain place)
ekote....over there (a certain place)

omēta... here it is (near to the speaker)
omēte...here it is (speaking to one away from you)

āwōta... here she is (near)
āwōte....here she is (speaking to one away from you)

SIMPLE TENSES

Ni....I am	Pr.	
Nē....I have	PT	1st person (sing.)
Ne....I will	Fut.	

Ki....you are	PR.	
Kē....you have	PT	2nd person (sing.)
Ka....you will	Fut.	

The word "sing"..Nikamow

Nikamow.....he is singing
 Kē nikamow..he sang
 Ta nikamow..he will sing (3rd per. sing.)
 Wē nikamow..he intends, or wants to sing

Nikamowak.. they sing
 Ke nikamowak..they have sung
 T nikamowak..they will sing
 We nikamowak..they intend to sing

Kē.....past

Wē.....intends or wants

Niwe.....

Kiwe.....

Nike.....

Tawe nipaw ota.....

Take nipaw ota.....

Kike nipān ota.....

Kake nipān ota.....

Kawe nipān ota chē.....

INTRODUCTION OF THREE LETTER WORDS

Me	give him
Pe (generally prefixed to verbs)	you come
Āna	that
Āwa	this
Āpa	sit
Āhi	put him
Āta	should
Ehe	yes
Esa	sometime ago
Ohī	these
Okī	these (an.)
Pes	bring (an.)
Nās	go for him
Nāh	used when asking
Chē	■ ■ ■
Nuh	here it is
Muh	listen
Kuh	an exclam. (surprise)
Ota	here
Ote	over here
Ēko	when time comes
Isi	say it to him or towards

BEGINNERS LESSON

Lesson One

These simple three letter words are introduced here to start beginners in the sounds of each of these words. The students should read the first page to become acquainted with the many sounds in the language. This language is taught by sounds, or phonetically. The sounds are based on the sounds of the English alphabet, omitting two A sounds. A as in cat, and A as in hate

Here are some three letter words

āna.....that or that one

āwn.....this or this one

āpi.....sit or you sit

āhi.....put or place him (an)

ota.....here, generally near you

ote... over here, speaking to one away from you

ohi.....these (inan)

oki.....these (an)

nās.... go for him

pes.....bring him

isi.....say it to him, or towards

esa.....sometime ago

ehe.....yes

namoya..no

Short phrases or arranging in pairs

āpi ota.....sit here

āpi ote.....sit over here

āhi ota.....put him here

āhi ote.....put him over here

nās āna....go for that one

pes āna....bring that one

pes āna ote... bring that one over here

ehe, āhi āna ote...yes, put that one over here

ehe, āpi ote....yes, sit over here

The word "place" can also be used instead of put

WORK SHEET

Meanings of three letter words to be given in English

āna.....

āwa.....

āpi.....

āhi.....

ota.....

ote.....

ohi.....

oki.....

nās.....

pēs.....

isi.....

esa.....

ehe.....

n-moya..

PAIRING WORDS

āhi ote

āhi ote

āpi ote

āhi ote

nās ana

pēs ana ota

Repetition of Three Letter Words

āpi.....sit
 āhi.....put him
 āna.....that one
 āwa.....this one
 āta.....should

ehe.....yes
 esa.....sometime ago
 ēko.....when time comes
 e ē.....wanting to

isi.....say it to him

ohi.....these
 oki.....these (an)
 ota.....here
 ote.....over here

chē.....used when asking a question
 nah....., " " " "
 nās.....go for him (an)
 pes.....bring him (a n)

nuh.....here, take it
 muh.....listen (a sound is heard)
 kuh.....said when surprised

Sentences or short phrases with given words

āpi ota. . .sit here
 pe āpi ota.....you come and sit here
 pe āpi ote.....you come and sit over here
 āhi ota.....put him here
 ehe, āhi ote...yes, put him over here
 nās āna.....go for that one
 pes āna ota.. .bring that one here
 pes āna ote....bring that one over here

Here are a few 4 letter words

ātim.....dog
 nata.....go for
 peta.....bring it
 nipa.....sleep
 neso.....two
 neyo.....four
 mato.....cry
 nete.....there

kīya.....don't
 pime.....lard
 utin.....wind
 ekwa. now
 mena.....and
 asta.....put
 nete....over there
 kewe....go home

INTRODUCING THE CRFE STRUCTURE

Our pattern here involves three le ter words such as api, ahi

nit apin.....	I sit
kit apin	you sit
apiw	he sits
a piwak	they sit
nit apinan	we sit (ex)
kit apinaw	we sit (incl)
kit apinawaw	you all sit

Please note that verbs starting with the letter A are pre-
fixed with NIT, ordinarily the NI prefix is used.

ALL VOWELS ARE PREFIXED WITH NIT GENERALLY

Students should now study the language patter structure thou-
roughly as this then is the pattern which will be followed
with the many verbs in our language.

The word AHI meaning to "put or place him"

nit ahaw	I placed him
kit ahaw	you placed him
ahew	he placed him
ahewak	they placed him
nit ahānān	we placed him (ex)
kit ahānaw	we placed him (incl)
kit ahāwāw	you all placed him

You will note that our structure has changed when it deals
with animate word forms.

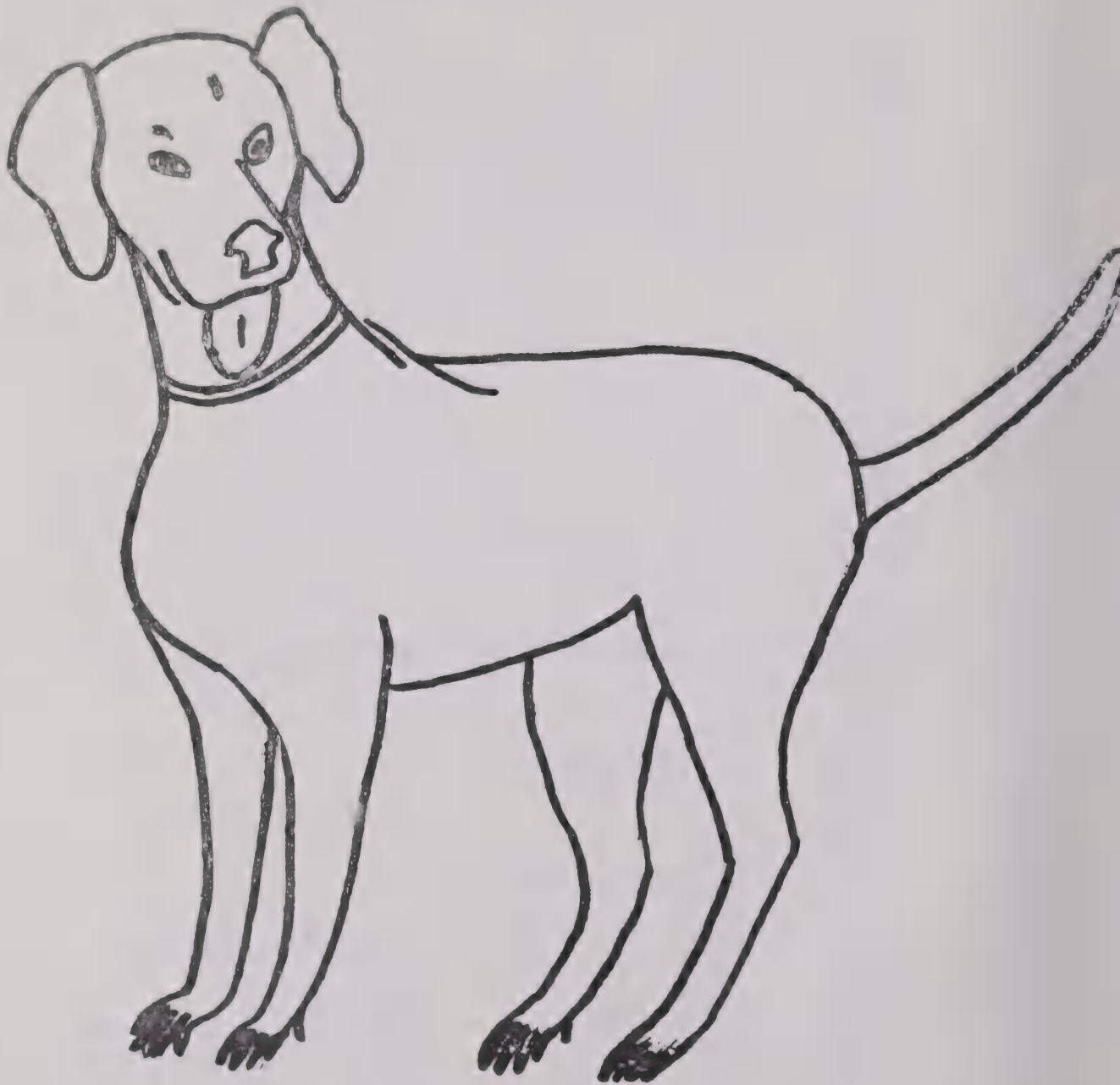
We will now continue on to the next page with four letter
words into the language pattern.

Reference Sheet...4 letter words

ahpo	-	or else		
akik	-	seal		
amoo	-	bee		
apik	-	all sit		
apit	-	he sits		
asta	-	put		
atim	-	dog		
atos	-	to give an errand		
awus	-	get out of my way		
ayaw	-	he has		
ayik	-	an ant		
ayis	-	because		
isko	-	till		
ispe	-	when it is time		
itaw	-	it is said of him		
itew	-	he told him		
itum	-	he says or talks of it		
itwe	-	say it		
kata	-	hide it		
kapa	-	soon		
kia	-	don't		
keya	-	you		
kewe	-	go home		
kupa	-	go to shore		
kupe	-	all the while		
mana	-	generally		
mato	-	to cry		
mena	-	and		
meyo	-	good		
mina	-	give him a drink		
mayi	-	bad		
mooh	-	make cry		
moow	-	eat him		
mose	-	prefix denotes in the open		
nata	-	go for		
nema	-	that is it		
neta	-	there		
nete	-	over there		
napē	-	denotes male		
nēpē	-	a leaf		
nēso	-	two		
neyo	-	four		
nimu	-	make a pass at him		
nipā	-	sleep		
nipē	-	water		
nipi	-	die		
ochi	-	from		
ooma	-	this(inan)		
oosi	-	boat		
asam	-	too		
oski	-	new		
otin	-	take him (an)		
			petā	- bring it
			pimē	- lard
			puko	- must
			tāna	- which or who
			uskē	- land or farm
			utin	- to catch up to one
			ūtin	- wind
			wēya	- his or hers

THIS

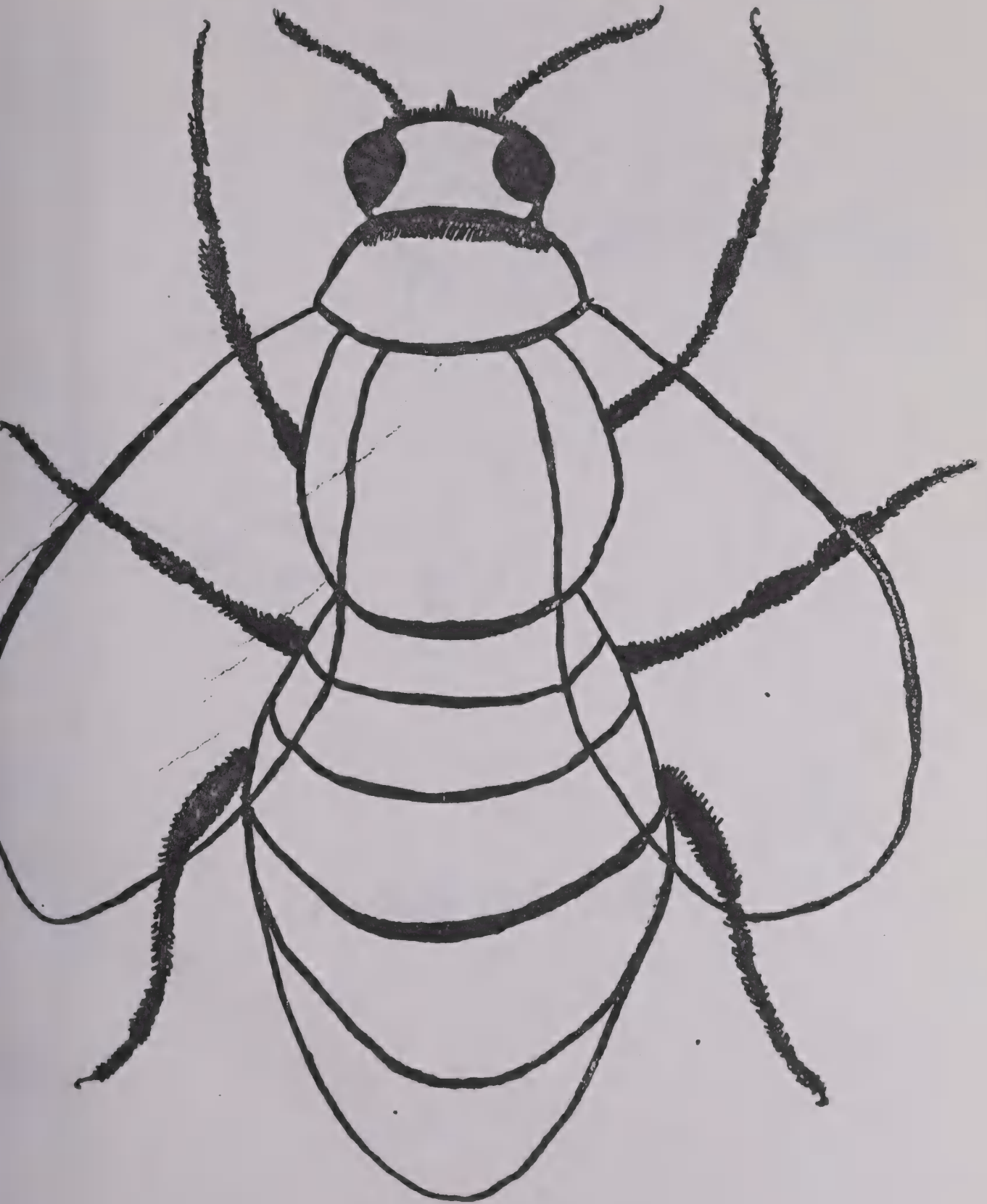
...15...



āwa
ātīm

THIS

...16...



āwa
āmao

That

... 17 ...



āna ākik

That

...18...



āna āyik

Fill in the meanings with Cree words.

Work Sheet

Nouns

dog.....

lard.....

wind.....

seal.....

ant.....

river.....

water.....

land.....

tee.....

Verbs

sleep.....

cry.....

put.....

bring.....

go for.....

hide it.....

go to shore (he)

go home (he)

make him cry...

eat him.....

catch up to him..

THE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE OF FOUR LETTER WORDS

The words involved will be nipa, mato, pete, and esta, meaning sleep, cry, bring, and put it.

The prefix used in this structure is the NI with N suffix.

<u>ni</u> <u>nipān</u>		I sleep
<u>ki</u> <u>nipān</u>		you sleep
<u>nipān</u>		he sleeps
<u>nipāwak</u>		they sleep
<u>ni</u> <u>nipānān</u>	(ex)	we sleep
<u>ki</u> <u>nipānāw</u>	(incl)	we sleep
<u>ki</u> <u>nipānāwāw</u>		you all sleep

<u>ni</u> <u>māton</u>		I cry
<u>ki</u> <u>māton</u>		you cry
<u>māton</u>		he cries
<u>mātonwak</u>		they cry
<u>ni</u> <u>mātonān</u>	(ex)	we cry
<u>ki</u> <u>mātonāw</u>	(incl)	we cry
<u>ki</u> <u>mātonāwāw</u>		you all cry

<u>ni</u> <u>petān</u>		I bring it
<u>ki</u> <u>petān</u>		you bring it
<u>petān</u>		he brings it
<u>petāwak</u>		they bring it
<u>ni</u> <u>petānān</u>	(ex)	we bring it
<u>ki</u> <u>petānāw</u>	(incl)	we bring it
<u>ki</u> <u>petānāwāw</u>		you all bring it

As we mentioned before that our structure changes when we are involved with a verb starting with a letter A. Here is the word Astā meaning to place or put it, only it is in the INANIMATE word for NIT.

<u>nit</u> <u>astān</u>		I put it
<u>kit</u> <u>astān</u>		you put it
<u>astān</u>		he put it
<u>astāwak</u>		they put it
<u>nit</u> <u>astānān</u>	(ex)	we put it
<u>kit</u> <u>astānāw</u>	(incl)	we put it
<u>kit</u> <u>astānāwāw</u>		you all put it

Cree Exercises

nipa ota

nipa ote

nipa neto

nipa nete

asta ota

asta ote

asta neto

asta nete

kiya nipa ota

kiya nipa ote

kiya nipa neto

kiya nipa nete

kewe ekwa

keto sepa

nata kepa

kewa kepa

kata ota

kata neto

kata ote

kata nete

Five Letter words

anisk	-- beaver
anēta	--there he is
anēte	-- there he is (over there)
anihi	-- those
aniki	-- those (animate)
anima	--that (pointing at)
anoch	-- today
apata	-- it is used
askaw	-- sometimes
astew	-- it's there
astaw	-- he placed it there
astum	-- come here
atēnt	-- some or a few
awēna	-- who
awēta	-- here he is
awēte	-- he is over here
ekota	-- there (a certain spot)
ekote	-- over there (at a certain spot)
ewuko	-- thats the one
kakwe	-- try
kātaw	-- he hid it
katew	-- he hid him
kayās	-- a long time ago
kekek	-- a hawk
kēsik	-- sky
kēsta	-- you also
kētīm	-- your sister or bro. in law
kimis	-- your older sister
kisis	-- your father in law
kistes	-- your older brother
kitem	-- your horse or dog
kitoo	-- a call of bird or animal
koche	-- try anyway
koona	-- snow
kotuk	-- another
māhti	-- please or pass
makwa	-- loon
mēchi	-- eat it
meyin	-- give it to me
meyew	-- gave it to him
miska	-- find it
mitās	-- pants
mowew	-- he at him
nakān	-- stop him
nakas	-- leave him behind
nāpew	-- man
nāsik	-- go for them
nāstā	-- put it away
nātam	-- he went for it
nātew	-- he went for him
naton	-- look for him
nemow	--he growls
nēpin	-- summer time
nēsta	-- me too
netim	-- my sis. or bro. in law
nimis	-- my older sister
nipiw	-- he died

Five letter words cont'd

niska	-- goose
nisis	-- my father in law
nisto	-- three
nitem	-- my horse or dog
oohoo	-- owl
ooyoo	-- he howls
omēta	-- here it is
omēte	-- here it is (talking to one away from you)
omisa	-- his older sister
osētā	-- make it
osisa	-- his father in law
otina	-- take it
pāhpi	-- laugh
pāhki	-- a part of
papām	-- here and there
pēkon	-- break him
pēkos	-- a sand fly
pēsīm	-- the sun
pētos	-- a different kind
peyak	-- one
pihew	-- a grouse
pipon	-- winter
sāmin	-- touch him
sāsly	-- already
semāk	-- right now
sohka	-- its durable
sohki	-- try hard
tāhki	--always
tāhto	-- every
tānta	-- where
tānte	-- where at
tāpwe	-- for sure
uskāw	- its soft and pliable
wasko	- cloud
wāpam	-- see him
wāpan	-- its morning
watly	his stomach
wepin	-- to get rid of him
wēsta	-- he also
wiyas	-- meat
tepwe	-- call
pakān	-- a nut, such as hazel nuts
sikak	-- skunk

This

...25...

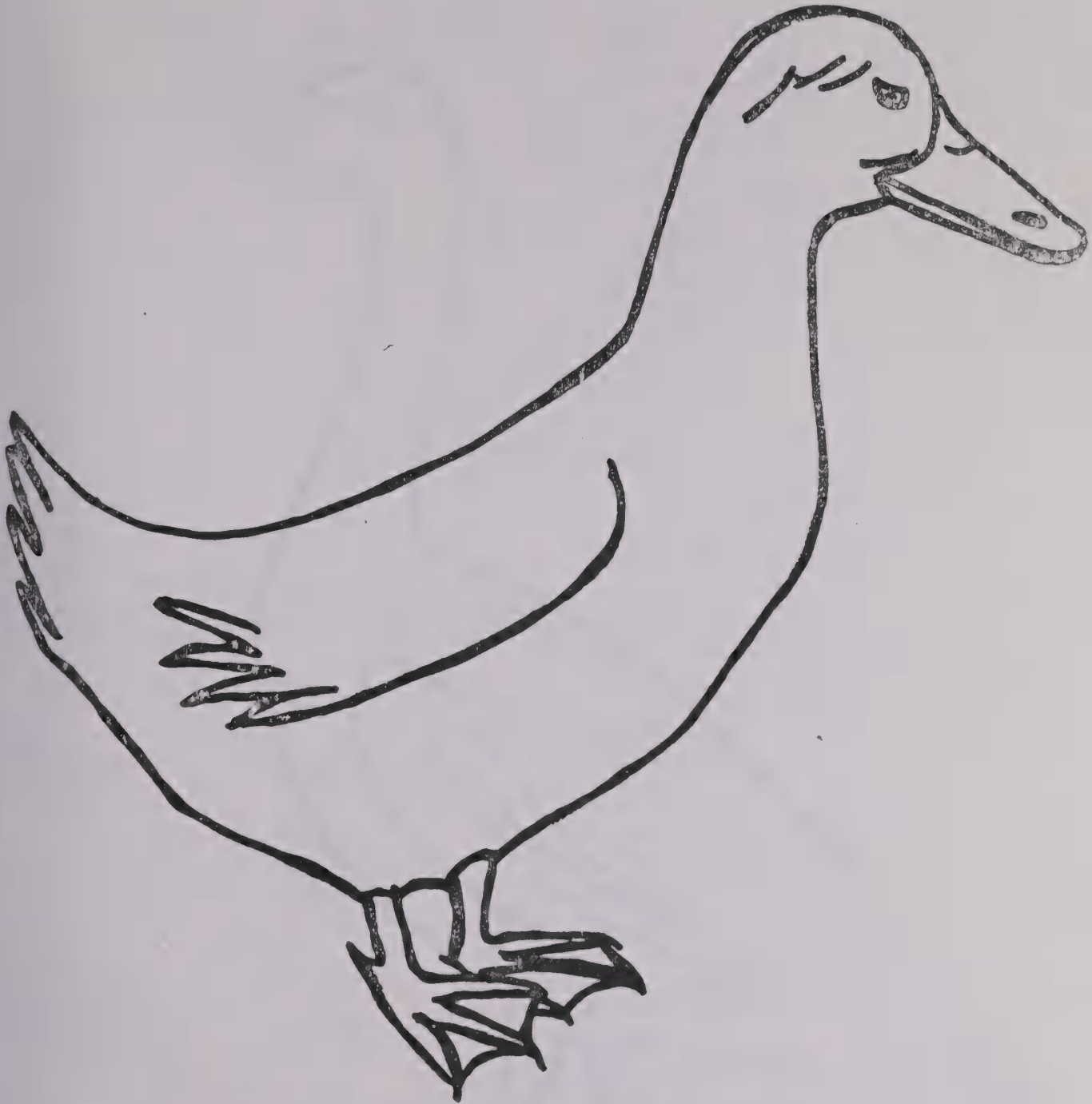


āwa

oohoo

This

... 26 ...



ā wa
sēsēp

This

...27...



āwa
niska

THE STRUCTURE OF THE CREP LANGUAGE

Pattern of five letter words:

Tepwe.....Call

Ni tepw~~h~~ān
Ki tepw~~h~~ān
Tepwew
Tepwewak
Ni tepw~~h~~ānān
Ki tepw~~h~~ānāw
Ki tepw~~h~~ānāwāw

Pāhpi.....Laugh

Ni pāhpi
Ki pāhpi
Pāh iw
Pāhpiwak
Ni pāhpiān
Ki pāhpiāw
Ki pāhpiāwāw

Otinā.....Take

Nitotin~~h~~en
Kitotin~~h~~en
Otinā
Otin~~h~~āwak
Nitotin~~h~~enān
Kitotin~~h~~enāw
Kitotin~~h~~enāwāw

Miskā.....Kind it

Ni misk~~h~~ān
Ki misk~~h~~ān
Miskā
Miskāwak
Ni misk~~h~~ānān
Ki misk~~h~~ānāw
Ki misk~~h~~ānāwāw

Kāwe.....Go home

Ni kāw~~h~~ān
Ki kāw~~h~~ān
Kāwew
Kāwewak
Ni kāw~~h~~ānān
Ki kāw~~h~~ānāw
Ki kāw~~h~~ānāwāw

Tepvōs.....call him

Ni tepwātāw
Ki tepwātāw
Tepwāten
Tepwātewak
Ni tepwātānān
Ki tepwātānāw
Ki tepwātāwāw

Osētā.....Make it

Nitosētān
Kitosētān
Osētāw
Osētāwak
Nitosētānān
Kitosētānāw
Kitosētāwāw

Find him

Ni miskāwāw
Ki miskāwāw
Miskāwew
Miskāwewak
Ni miskāwānān
Ki miskāwānāw
Ki miskāwāwāw

Work Sheet.....Give English meanings

Five letter nouns verbs

Plural endings:

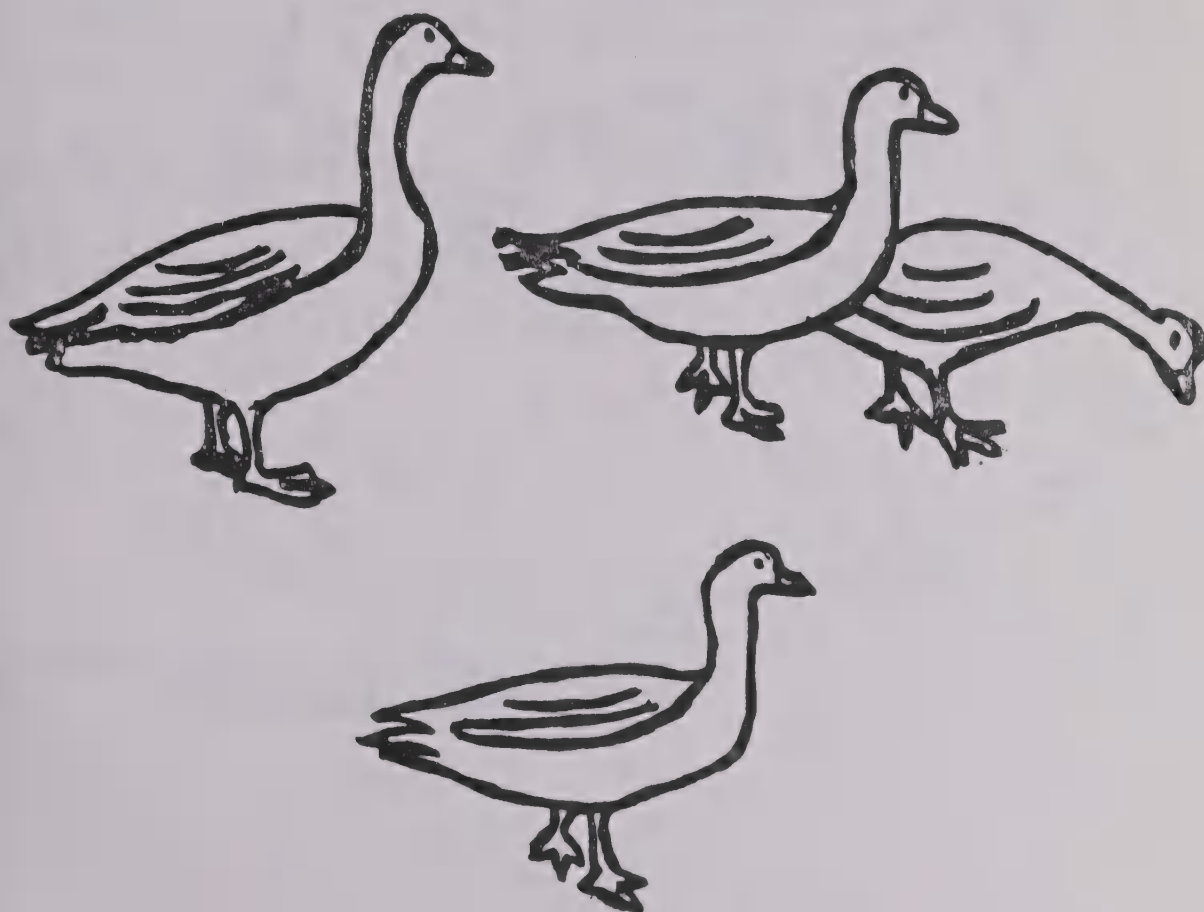
āmisk wak	tepwa wak
nāuow ak	pāhoi wak
sēsēp ak	nāstā wak
niska k	otina mwak
mākwa k	miska mwak
oohoo wak	osāta wak
kekek ak	kētāw ak
pihew ak	kētew ak
wāpan	kitoo wak
mitās ak	nātat wak
wiyās a	nātew ak
pēsīm	wepinamwak
kēsik	notonā mwak
wasko wa	pākon ewak
koona	nakas ik
pipor wa	ooyoo wak
nēpin wa	nemow ak
ākohn a	wāpan ewak

Pairing:

nāstā wiyās.....	ātīt nemow....
kitoo sēsēp.....	pipor mēnā nēpin...
vāuow oohoo.....	pihew mēnā niska...
wepin koonā	

...30...

These



oki
niskak



OKi
SēsēPak

these

...32...



OKi ātimwak

Six letter words

Reference Sheet

āhāsiw	-- crow
apiwak	-- they are sitting
apisis	-- a little
atoske	-- work
awāsis	-- child
āyēkis	-- a frog
āyiman	-- its difficult
chakek	-- mud hen
chēsta	-- prick him
etikwe	-- I guess or suppose
iskwew	-- an woman
itohte	-- go (a command)
kēkwāy	-- what
kēkwiy	-- a something
kēsēta	-- finish it
kookom	-- grandma
kookos	-- a pig
mākwak	-- loons
minoos	-- cat
mitoon	-- the mouth
mooswa	-- a MOOSE
moshom	-- grandpa
mostos	-- a cow
muskwa	-- a bear
nakata	-- leave it
namoya	-- no
nāntāw	-- somewhere
natona	-- look for it
nēpawī	-- stand up
nikamo	-- sing
niskak	-- geese
nohkom	-- my granny
nistum	-- first or firstly
omēmew	-- a dove or pigeon
oyākun	-- a dish or bowl
pāhpiw	-- he laughs
pāmohte	-- walk around (to command)
pēhtwa	-- to smoke (a pipe)
pēkona	-- to break it
pēmīna	-- twist it
pīmōhta	-- make him walk
pīmōhte	-- walk
sēkwun	-- springtime
sēhkos	-- a weasel
tānāna	-- which one of them
tānima	-- which one of those
tāniwā	-- where is he
tāniwe	-- where is it at
tepwās	-- call him
tepew	-- he calls
wātihk	-- in the den
wepīna	-- throw it away
wāpoos	-- a rabbit
wāsakam	-- around it

Six letter structure

Th words ATOSKE, METAWE, NAKATA, NI

Nitatoskân
Kitatoskân
Atoskew
Atoskewak
Nitatoskânân
Kitatoskânaw
Kitatoskânâwâw

Ni metawân
K1 metawân
Metawew
Metawewak
N1 metawânân
K1 metawânaw
K1m@tawânâwâw

N1 nakaten
K1 nakaten
Nakatam
Nakatamwak
N1 nakatenân
K1 nakatenânaw
K1 nakatenâwâw

N1 nikamon
K1 nikamon
Nikamow
Nikamowak
N1 nikamonân
K1 nikamonaw
K1 nikamonâwâw

Students are to mark the Exclusive and Inclusive forms,
of the above patterns.

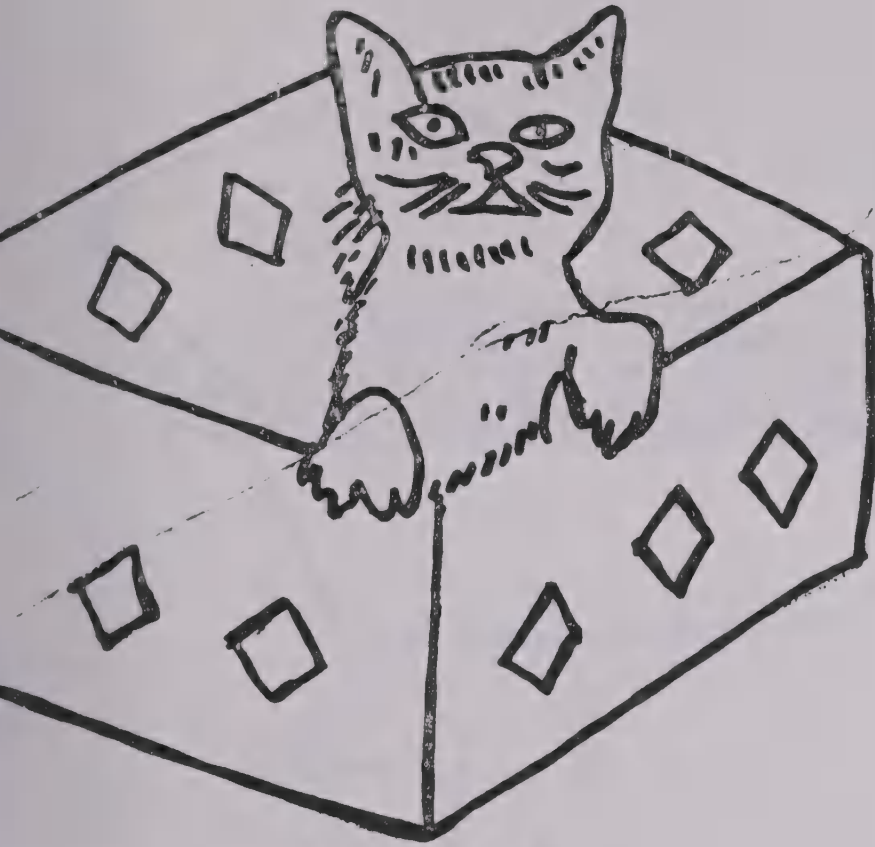
Those

...35...



āniki ustisak nēya

Those



aniki minoosak nēya

those

... 37...



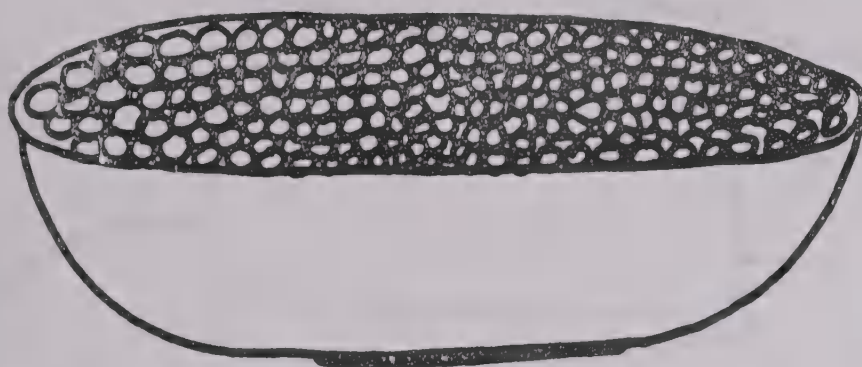
niki āyēkisaak nēya



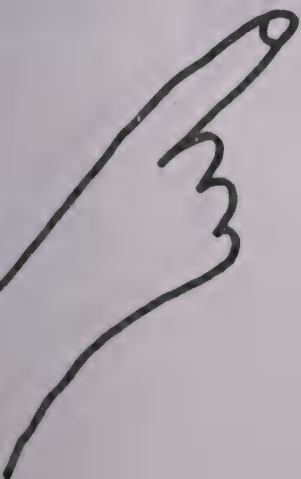
āyēkis

āyēkisis

āyēkisaak

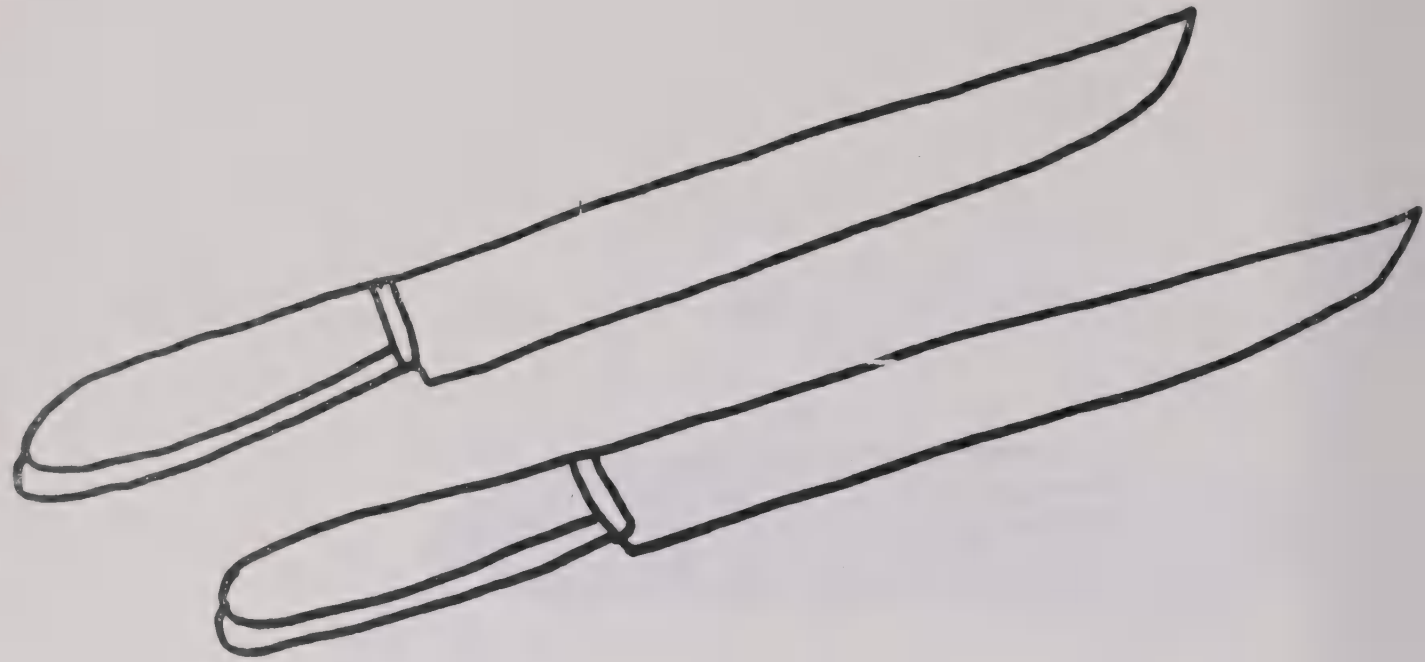


ānihi mēnisa mēchi



Those

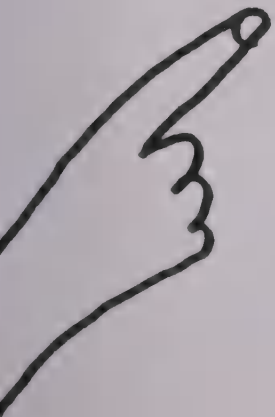
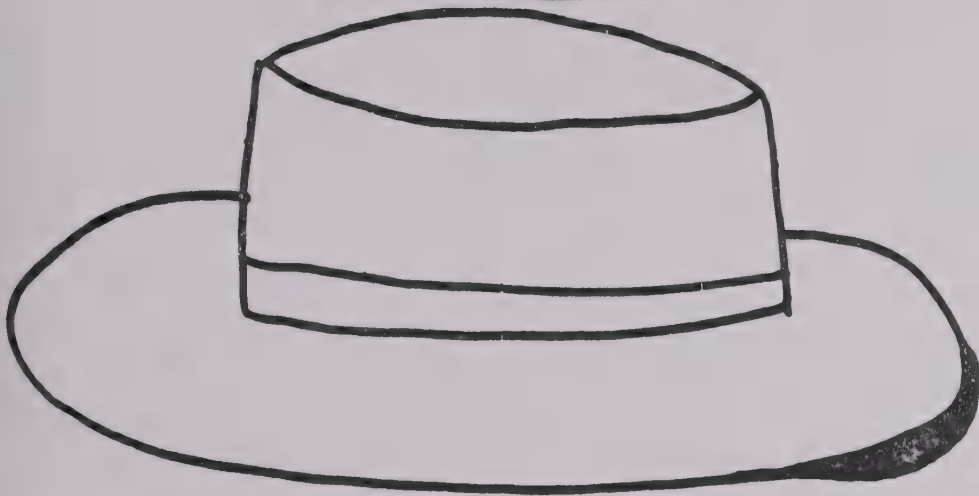
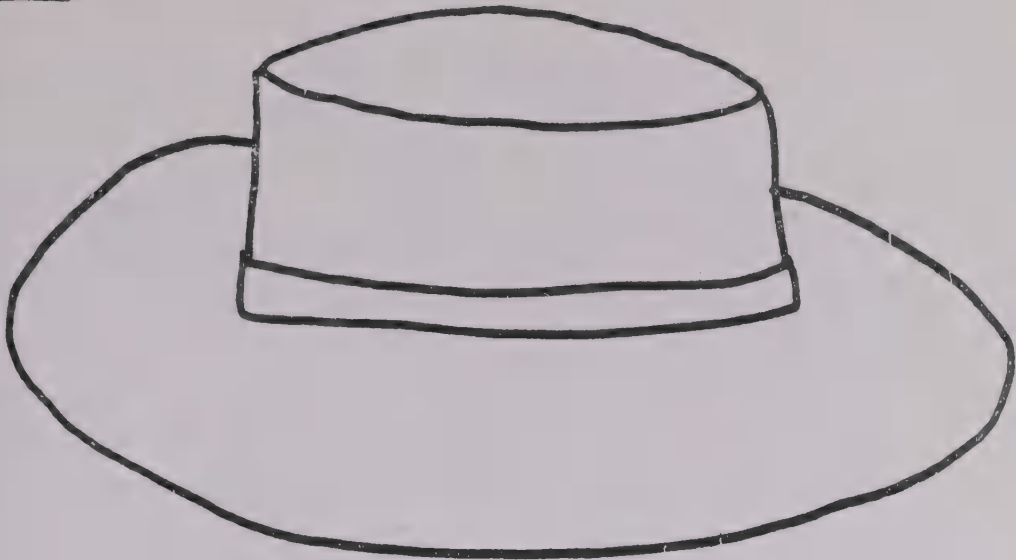
... 39 ...



ānihi mohkomāna nēy

Tnose

40



ānihi ustotina kēya chē?

EXERCISES.....Give Cree meanings

sleep here.....

sleep there.....

sleep over there...

put it here.....

put it over here.....

put it there.....

put it over there....

don't sleep here.....

don't sleep over here....

don't sleep there.....

don't sleep over there.....

don't bring there.....

don't bring it over there...

don't bring it now.....

don't bring that,,,,,

go home now.....

put it under.....

go for it soon.....

go home soon.....

bring words: the word Sleep

nipā ota.....sleep here
nipā ote.....sleep over here

nipā neta.....sleep there
nipā nete.....sleep over there

nipā ekwa.....sleep now
kīya nipā.....don't sleep

the word don't.....kīya

kīya nipā ota..... don't sleep here
kīya nipā ote.....don't sleep over here

kīya nipā neta.....don't sleep there
kīya nipā nete.....don't sleep over there

kīya nipā ekwa.....don't sleep now

the word put....asta

astā ota.....put it here
astā ote..... put it over here

astā neta.....put it there
astā nete.....put it over there

kīya astā ote....don't put it here
kīya astā ote....don't put it over here
kīya astā neta ekwa..don't put it there now
kīya astā neta..don't put it there
kīya astā nete...don't put it over there

The word bring it....ota

petā ota...bring it here
petā ote...bring it there

petā neta...bring there
petā nete...bring it over there

petā ekwa...bring it now
kīya petā...don't bring it

kīya petā ota...don't bring it here
kīya petā ote...don't bring it over here
kīya petā neta..don't bring it there
kīya petā nete..don't bring it over there
kīya petā neta ekwa..don't bring it there now
kīya nipā neta ekwa..don't sleep there now
kīya astā nete ekwa..don't put it over there now

Cree Language

Introducing Numerals

Basic Numbers

Peyak	-	one
nēso	-	two
nisto	-	three
neyo	-	four
niyānan	-	five
nikotwāsik	-	six
tepakohp	-	seven
āyināneyo	-	eight
kekā mitātāht	-	nine
mitātāht	-	ten

Sub basic numbers

peyako sâp	eleven
nēso sâp	twelve
nisto sâp	thirteen
neyo sâp	fourteen
niyānāno sâp	fifteen
nikotwāso sâp	sixteen
tepakohpo sâp	seventeen
āyināneyo sâp	eighteen
kekā mitātāhto sâp	nineteen
nēstanāw	twenty

Tens

mitātāht	ten
nēstanāw	twenty
nistomtanāw	thirty
neyomtanāw	fourty
niyānanomtanāw	fifty
nikotwāsomtanāw	sixty
tepakohpomtanāw	seventy
āyināneyomtanāw	eighty
kekā mitātāhtomtanāw	ninety
mitātāhtomtanāw	one hundred

When entering the twenties they are put together firstly by tens then the sub basic number

e.g. nēstanāw nēso sâp.....22

nēstanāw neyo sâp.....24

continue the pattern with the thirties, fourties etc.

Indefinite Pronouns

atèht	some or a few
kotuk	other or another
mèchet	many
ayiwāk	more
namāwiyuk	no one or nobody
awiyuk	someone or somebody
mistahl	much or a lot
kāhkiyāwiyuk	everyone or everybody
pukwāwiyuk	anyone or anybody
kēkwīy	something
makēkwīy	none, nothing
puko kēkwīy	anything
kahkiyāw kēkwīy	everything

conjunctions

and.....mēna also ekwa

e.g.

kēya mēna nēya.....you and I

nistes mēna nimis....my brother and sister

atim mēna āmisk.....the dog and the beaver

Adjectives....different word endings

nisāw.....it is large
wākāw.....it is curved
kinwāw.....it is long
wēpāw.....it is dirty
ispāw.....it is high

wēpātun.....it is soiled
māyātun.....it is ugly
kunātun.....it is clean
āputun.....it is useful
kāmwātun....it is quiet

yāhkasin....it is light
mēyosin....it is nice
apisāsin....it is small
wēkusin....it is tasty
chimāsin....it is short

nēsowisiw...he is weak.
wunkiskis w..he forgets
kīyiwātisiw..he is active
kisewātisiw..he is kind
wākisiw.....he is stooped

VERBS

Plural Endings

atoske- wak.....	work
metawe- wak.....	play
nikamo- wak.....	sing
nipā- wak.....	sleep
māto- wak.....	cry
kiwike -wak.....	visit
pāhpi wak.....	laugh
nēmēhto wak.....	dance
mēchiso wak.....	eat
m nēhkwe wak.....	drink
māchē wak.....	hunt
pēkiskwe wak.....	speak
pēhtwā wak.....	smoke
musinahike wak	write
āyamihā wak.....	pray
āyamēchike wak.....	read
pimpāhtā wak.....	run
āpi wak.....	sit
kiyāmāpi wak.....	be quiet
nēpāwi wak.....	stand
kwāskohti wak.....	jump
āchimo wak.....	tells stories
pimohte wak.....	walk
kisiwāsi wak	be angry
wāpi wak.....	see
nipi wak.....	die

The need of nouns, verbs and numerals to form into sentences

<u>Numerals</u>	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>
peyak	ātim	nemow
nēso	ātimwak	nemowak
peyak	mostos	kitoo
niyānan	mostosak	kitowak
peyak	iskwesis	nikamow
neyo	iskwesisak	nikamowak

The need of conjunction and adjectives

Conjunctions: and...mēna, also....ekwa

1. Nēso awāsisak mēna neyo iskwewak mēchisowak
2. Niyānan sēsēpak mēna nēso niskak kitowak sēpēhk
3. Tepakohp nāpesisak mēna neyo ātimwak mächēwak
4. Mitātāht pēpēchewak mēna nisto pihewak akosēwak mētosihk
5. Translate the four above sentences into English.
6. Give meanings in English of the following words.

āwāsis	kitoo
iskwew	tepakohp
mēchisow	mächēw
niyānan	mitātāht
sēsēp	pēpēchew
niska	pihew
akosēw	mētos

The words Māchi, Nohte, and Pooni

māchi....start or to start, generally prefixed to verbs.

e.g. māchi atoske.....start working
 māchi atoskew.....he starts working
 māchi atoskewak....they start working

nohte....a desire or would like to...

e.g. nohte mēchisow.....he would like to eat
 nohte mēchisowak....they would like to eat
 nohte mēchisonān....we would like to eat

pooni....to terminate, end, or stop

e.g. pooni atoske.....stop working
 pooni metawe.....stop playing
 pooni mātō.....stop crying

The pairing of these words:

ni nohte māchi atoskān.....I would like to start working
ni nohte māchi musinahikān....I would like to start writing

ni nohte poonī atoskān.....I would like to stop working
ni nohte poonī musinahikān....I would like to stop writing

Pronouns, denoting Animate and Inanimate

āwa	this	anim. (sing.)
ooma	this	inan. (sing.)
āna	that	anim. "
ānima	that	inan. "
ohi	these	inan. (plural)
ānihi	those	inan. (plural)
āniki	those	anim. "

However, there are words that go with either Animate, or Inanimate nouns. Here are some examples:

ewuko.....thats the one (one in particular) AN. & INAN.

kotuk.....another AN. & INAN.

ekota.....right there (certain place or spot)

ekote.....over there (in a certain place or spot)

Adverbs

ota.....here..near you

ote.....there, away from you

neta.....there, near you

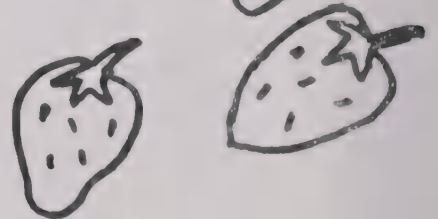
nete.....over there, away from you

Animate Nouns

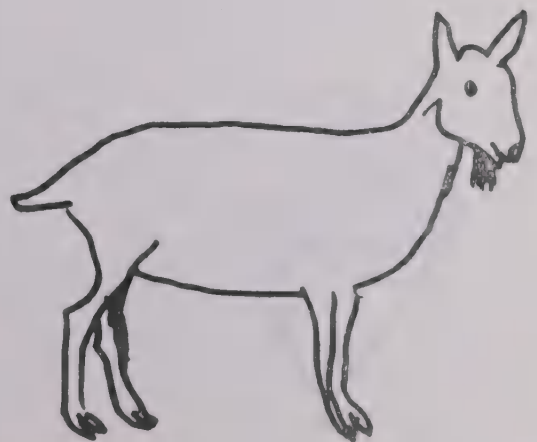
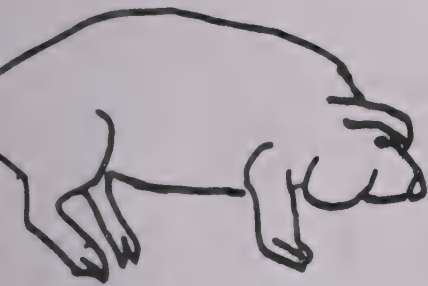
Plural endings

man.....	nāpew	<u>ak</u>
woman.....	iskwew	<u>ak</u>
boy.....	nāpesis	<u>ak</u>
girl.....	iskwesis	<u>ak</u>
child.....	āwāsis	<u>ak</u>
horse.....	mistatim	<u>wak</u>
cow.....	mostos	<u>wak</u>
mule.....	sosowatim	<u>wak</u>
pig.....	kookos	<u>ak</u>
sheep.....	māyachēkos	<u>ak</u>
goat.....	wāpatihk	<u>wak</u>
dog.....	ātīm	<u>wak</u>
cat.....	minoos	<u>wak</u>
mouse.....	āpukosēs	<u>ak</u>
mole.....	poochāchikesēs	<u>ak</u>
beaver.....	āmisk	<u>wak</u>
muskrat.....	wāchusk	<u>wak</u>
mink.....	sāhkwes	<u>ak</u>
skunk.....	sikāk	<u>wak</u>
otter.....	ochek	<u>wak</u>
fox.....	māhkesēs	<u>ak</u>
coyote.....	mestachākun	<u>ak</u>
wolf.....	mahōkun	<u>ak</u>
bear.....	muskwa	<u>k</u>
moose.....	mooswa	<u>k</u>

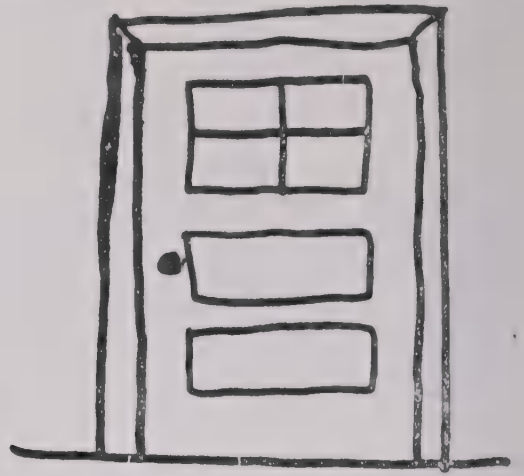
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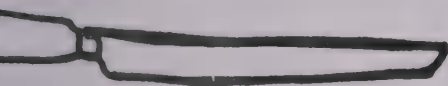
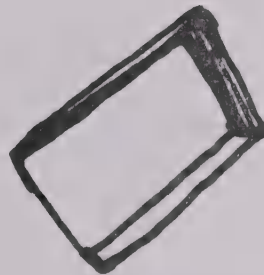
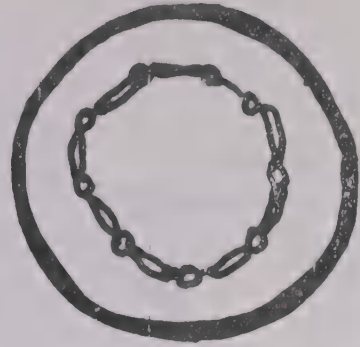
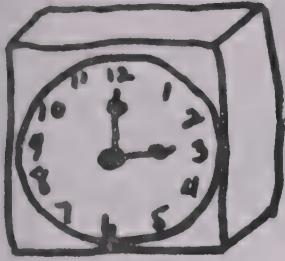


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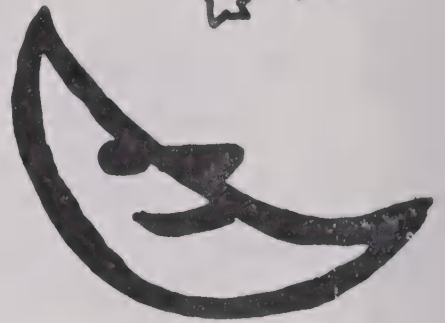
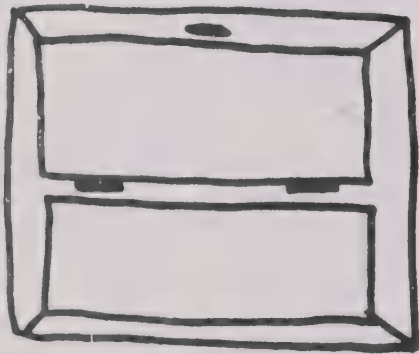


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51-E



INANIMATE NOUNS

Plural endings

Reference Sheet.....study meanings (pl.end. "a", "ak", "wa")

muskimot a.....sack or grip
 mohkomān a.....knife
 māhkāhk wa.....barrel or tub
 ākohp a blanket
 wāpumon a.....looking glass (mirror)
 sāponikun a needle or safety pin
 nipowin a.....bed
 tehtapowin a.....chair or stool
 musināhikun a book or paper
 uspuskwesimon a.....pillow
 wepahikun.a.....broom
 iskwātem a.....door or gate
 tipahikun a.....yard stick or lineal yard
 ānāskuson a.....mattress
 pukamākunis a.....hammer
 āpoy a.....spade or paddle
 kwāpahikunis a.....dipper
 mēhkwān ak.....spoon
 ānāskewin a.....rug or linoleum
 nawachēwākun a.....roaster
 wēni māhkāhk wa.....garbage barrel
 mēchiso-nāhtik wa.....table
 soskwahikewnāhtik wa...ironing board
 wāskotenikun a.....lamp
 oyākun a.....pan or dish
 nawachēw oyākun a.....frying pan

THE WORD "SEKONA" MEANS TO PUT INTO THE OVEN.

WORDS SUCH AS OOMA, ANIMA, OHI AND ANIHI ARE INANIMATE TO PAIR WITH ABOVE NOUNS.

Animate Nouns

Nouns...People

nāpew

iskwew

nāpesis

iskwesis

āwāsis

oskāwāsis

Inanimate Nouns

Nouns Places

otenāw

meskanāw

kistikān

sakāw

sēpē

sākayikun

Nouns...Farm Animals & Birds

mistatim

mostos

kookos

ātīm

minoos

soosowatim

soososis

mayatēhkos

Wapatihk

Papahākwān

Misihēw

sēsēp

Nouns.....Wild Animals

bear.....muskwa

wolf.....mahēkun

coyote.....mestachākun

moose.....mooswa

deer.....apsi moosis

weasel.....sēhkos

mink.....sākwes

beaver.....āmisk

Birds

niska

omēmew

Sēsēp

ahāsiw

kekek

pihew

pēpēchew

Other Living Beings

kinosew

āpahkwāchēs

āpukosēs

mistanāhk

āyēkis

kinepik

mohtew

oches

kumāmuk

kwāsko'chisēs

Inanimate Nouns

Word endings of AHK, EHK, IHK, OHK mean IN, AT, ON, INTO

sakāhk

sēpēhk

kistikānihk

atāwikamikohk

mētosiHK

nēpīsēhk

yēhkatawāhk

Animate form

The Structure Pattern for I see him NI wapamaw

Ni wāpamāw muskwa
Ki wāpamāw muskwa chē?
Wāpamew muskwa
Wāpamewak muskwa
Ni wāpamānān muskwa (excl)
Ki wāpamānaw muskwa (incl)
Ki wāpamāwāw muskwa

Inanimate form

Ni wāpāhten mohkomān
Ki wāpāhten mohkomān che?
Wāpāhtam mohkomān
Wāpāhtamwak mohkomān
Ni wāpāhtenān mohkomān (excl)
Ki wāpāhtenaw mohkomān (incl)
Ki wāpāhtenāwāw mohkomān

To Give and Take Mēyin Otina

Mēyin can be used with Animate and Inanimate Nouns

e.g.

Mēyin minoosis
Mēyin awasēhkan (doll)
Mēyin musinahikun
Mēyin oyakun

Otina (inanimate only)

Otina muskimot
Otina ākohp

Otin (Animate)

Otin awāsis
Otin pēyesēs
Otin ayēkisis
Otin oches.

EXERCISES

Otina peyak kosikwun wiyās.....

Otina niyānan kosikwun pime.....

Otina nisto kosikwun tohtosāpo-pime....

Otina neso kosikwun sewinikun.....

Atawe neso pahkwesikunak.....;

Atawe wiyās.....

Atawe siwehtakun.....

Atawe soominisak.....

Atawe wapayoominak.....

Petā neso-sāp wāwa.....

Petā sewinikun mēna pime.....

Petā munahikun.....

Petā tohtosāpoy.....

Mē Tom neso musinahikuna.....

Mē Jim peyak kinosewa.....

Mē Jack neyo minoosisa.....

Mē Dick peyak wāpoosa.....

EXERCISES:

TO SEE

ni wāpamāw nohkom.....

kē wāpamāw nohkom.....

na wāpamāw nohkom.....

ki wāpamāw kistes chē?.....

kē wāpamāw kistes chē?.....

ka wāpamāw kistes chē?.....

wāpamew osēmisa.....

kē wāpamew osēmisa.....

ta wāpamew osēmisa.....

wāpamewak mooswa.....

kē wāpamewak mooswa.....

ta wāpamewak mooswa.....

ni wāpamāw nistes otakosē.....

nē wāpamāw nistes otenāhk.....

na wāpamāw nistes otenāhk wāpāhki.....

ki wāpamāw kistes otākōsē chē?.....

kē wāpamāw kistes otenāhk chē?

ka wāpamāw kistes otenāhk wāpāhki chē?.....

Words when asking questions:

āwena	who
āwenihi	whose
āweniki	who are they (inan. pl.)
Tana	which one (animate, sing.)
tanima	which is it (inan. sing.)
tanihi	which ones (inan. pl.)
taniki	which ones (an. pl.)
tanispe	when
tanisi	how are you, or what is the matter
tanehki	why
tante	where
tanta	where at
tantiwā	where is he (an. sing.)
taniwe	where is it (inan. sing.)
taniwehā	where are those (inan. pl.)
taniweka	where are those (an. pl.)
tantahto	how many
tantowa	which kind (inan.)
tananima	which one (") for certain
kekway	what
kekwayi	what is this (inan. sing.) kind
kekway ana	what is that (an. sing.)

EXERCISES

Asking questions:

awena ana napew?

Who

awena ana napew nete?

awena ana napew nete ka nipat?

awena ana napew nete kake nipat?

tante ayaw kohkom?

Where

tante ayawak kohkom mena ki moshom?

tante ayawak kohkom mena kimoshom anoch?

tante ayawak kohkom mean ki moshom mekwach?

tanta astew?

Where at

tanta astew mohkoman?

tanta astew mohkoman ekwa?

tanta astew oom a mohkoman mana?

taniwe anima?

Where is

taniwe anima muskimot?

taniwe anima muskimot ka apisasik?

taniwe anima muskimot ka misak ekwa?

Asking Questions

āwēna kēya?
āwēnihi ohi?
āwēniki oki?
tāna kistes?
tānima kēya?
tānihi kēya?
tāniki wēya?
tānispē kēwew?
tānisi ki mama?
tānēhki kā mātōt?
tānte astew?
tānta ayāw?
tāniwā kisēmis?
tāniwe oyākun?
tāniwehā musinahikuna?
tāniwekā āwāsisak?
tāntāhto kitayān?
tāntowa kitayān?
tānānima kēya?
kēkwāy ooma?
kēkwīy chē?
kēkwāya āwa?
kēkwāyēhkān āwa?

Greetings

Tānisi ni totem.....How are you, my friend?
Tānisi ni wēche'wākun.....How are you, my buddy?
Tānisi ni wāhko'mākun.....How are you, my relation?
Tānisi ekwa.....How are you, now?
Tānisi boy.....;.....How are you, lad?

Tānisi ni totem
Kēya mā'ka

Namoya nān'tāw
peyak'wun

Tānisi ni wēche'wākun
Kēya mā'ka

Namoya nān'tāw
peyak'wun

Tānisi ni wāhko'mākun
Kēya mā'ka

Namoya nān'tāw
peyak'wun

Tānisi ekwa
Kēya mā'ka

Namoya nān'tāw
peyak'wun

Totem.....friend
wēche'wākun....buddy or partner
wāhko'mākun....relative

In the Cree Language, there is no such word as Good-bye.
Instead, there are full meaningful sentences used.

e.g. Good-bye

Ekosi māka, ni mēyehiten e wāpamitān.
Ki nanāskomitin epe wāpamiyun.
Ketāatawe ka wāpamitin āsumēna.

I am very glad to have seen you.
I thank you for coming to see me.
I'll see you again in the future.

"These are the three common expressions generally used, when saying good-bye."

Please

The word Māhti is generally used when saying please.
In general the word mahti is also used when making a suggestion.
It is also used when using the word pass (as in food)
Mealtime expressions use the word māhti.

e.g. māhti wiyās.....please, the meat
māhti sēwinikun.....please, the sugar.
māhti pāhkwesikun.....pass the bread.
māhti pimē.....pass the lard.

Thanks

There is no specific word when saying thanks.
Instead, the words "I'm thankful" or "thanks to you" are used.
e.g. ni nanāskomon.....I'm thankful
ki nanāskomitin.....thanks to you

Time Of Day

kēsikāw	it's day
tipiskāw	it is night
otākosin	it is evening
wāpun	it is daylight
kekisepāyāw	it is morning
pāhkisimon	it is sunset
wāninākwāhk	it is twilight
sākāstew	it is sunrise
chēpayak nēmēhtowak	northern lights
pēsīm weyāpē	rainbow
pēsīm kotāwēw	eclipse
āpēhtā-denotes "half"	

āpēhtā kēsikāw.....
 āpēhtā tipiskāw.....
 āpēhtā pipon.....
 āpēhtā nēpin.....

ānoch.....today
 wāpāhki.....tomorrow
 otākosē.....yesterday

The Weather

There is no actual word for weather. It is expressed in verbal form such as the kind of day.

mēyo kēsikāw	fine weather
māyi kēsikāw	bad weather
yēpāchi kēsikāw	stormy weather
kēsowāyāw	warm weather
upweyāw	hot weather
tāhkāyāw	cooler weather
kisāstew	sultry weather
kisināw	cold weather
suskun	thawing weather

What is the weather like today?

Tānisi si wepun ānoch?

Mēyo kēsikāw ānoch.

Tānisi kē si wepun otākose?

Kē yēpāchi kēsikāw otākose?

Wē kesowāyāw chē wāpāhki?

Ēhē, tā kesowāyāw wāpāhki.

SEASONS

sēkwun.....spring
 nēpin.....summer
 takwākin.....autumn
 pipon.....winter

sekwunohk.....in the spring
 nepinohk.....in the summer
 takwākohk.....in the fall
 piponohk.....in the winter

The mention of AWUSI

awusi sēkwunohk.....last spring
 awusi nēpinohk.....last summer
 awusi takwākohk.....last fall
 awusi piponohk.....last winter

DIRECTIONS

sakastenohk	east (rising of the sun)
sawunohk	south
pahkisimotāhk	west (setting of the sun)
kewet inohk	north

When mentioning years, the word "pipon" is used, also "uske".
 e.g. peyak pipon one year or one winter
 peyak uskō one year or one earth (world)

However there are other meanings of uske, such as land.

Work Sheet

1. Kimiwun

Mispon

Sesekun

Ūtin

2. Māchi kimiwun ekwa

Māchi mispon ekwa

Māchi sesekun ekwa

Māchi utin ekwa

3. Kimiwun chē?

Mispon chē?

Sesekun chē?

Ūtin che?

4. Pooni kimiwun ekwa chē?

Pooni mispon ekwa chē?

Pooni sesekun ekwa chē?

Pooni ūtin ekwa chē?

5. Māchi kimiwun sāsīy

Māchi mispon sāsīy

Māchi sesekun sāsīy

Māchi utin sāsīy

When weather looks threatening:

6. Nohte kimiwun ekwa

Nohte mispon ekwa

Nohte sesekun ekwa

Nohte ūtin ekwa

7. Students should study and write meanings into English.

8. Give meanings of : māchi, pooni, nohte.

Words Pertaining To Weather

Wāskowa	clouds
Kuskitew waskowa	dark clouds
Waseskwun	cloudless
Yekwaskwun	cloudy
Ūtin	windy
Pēyesiwak kitowak	it is thundering
Waskotepayiw	it is lightning
Kimiwun	it is raining
Sesekun	it is hailing
Mispon	it is snowing
Papastin	blowing snow
Pesim	the sun
Tipiskaw pesim	the moon

Students: Write sentences with some of the above words.

DIRECTIONS

Sākāstenohk	East (the rising of the sun)
Kēwetinoḥk	North
Pāhkisimotāhk	West (the setting of the sun)
Sawunohk	South
Eastward	Sākāstenohk isi
Northward	Kēwetinoḥk isi
Westward	Pāhkisimotāhk isi
Southward	Sawunohk isi

COLORS

Mehkwāw	Red
Wapiskaw	White
Kuskitewāw	Black
Sepchkwāw	Blue
Osawaw	Yellow
Uskehtakwaw	Green
Mehko nakwun	Orange
Mehko sepchkwaw	Purple
Wepi nakwun	Gray
Kuskitew nakwun	Dark in Color
Wapi nakwun	Light on color
kuskitew osāwāw	Brown

Days or Times

day	kēsikāw
nite	tipiskāw
āpēhtā kēsikāw	midday
āpēhtā tipiskāw	midnite
today	ānoch
tomorrow	wāpāhki
yesterday	otākosē
anoch tipiskāki	tonite
ānoch kekisep	this morning
ānoch otākosiki	this evening
āwusi tākosihk	day before yesterday
āwusi wāpāhki	day after tomorrow

The prefix words such as meyo, meaning good, and also the word mayi, meaning bad, are always used with some of the above words.

e.g. mēyo kēsikāw	a good day
mēyo tipiskāw	a good nite
māyi kēsikāw	a bad day
māyi tipiskāw	a bad or stormy nite

Exercises

1. Write 2 meaningful sentences with the word māyi
2. Copy the above words and study meanings.

Telling the time. Words involved. Fill in the meanings.

Here we introduce the words KEKĀCH and MĒNA.

These words are very important in telling the time of A.M.

Tipahikunis.....minutes

We are asking...."what time is it?" *non*

Tāntāhto tipahikun ekwa.....

Nisto tipahikun mēna mitātāht tipahikunis.....

Before the hour Kekāch

Past the hour.....Mēna

Tāntāhto tipahikun mekwāch.....

Mitātāht tipahikunis kekāch nisto tipahikun.....

For ^{Kekāch} ~~you~~ you would place number of minutes before the hour.

For ^{Mēna} ~~you~~ you place the hour then the number of minutes.

Days of the Week

Ayamihew kesikāw.....

Pooni ayamihew kēsikāw.....

Neso kēsikāw.....

Nisto kēsikāw.....

Neyo kēsikāw.....

Niyanan kēsikāw.....

Nikotwāsik kēsikāw.....

Ayiwepew kēsikāw.....

Āpisisinow kēsikāw.....Easter Day (rising from the dead)

Nepāyamihāw kēsikāw.....Christmas Day (midnite mass day)

Ocheto kēsikāw.....New Year's Day (kissing day)

Peyak ayamihew kēsikāw...a full week (or one Sunday)

Peyak pēsīm.....a full month (a moon or month)

Peyak pipon.....a full year (one winter or season)

Years are mentioned by winters

e.g. tāntāhto piponwew.....how old is he?

nisto piponwew ekwa....he is three years of age.

tāntāhto pipon ota kitayān.....how many years are you here?

niyānan pipon ota nitayān ekwa.. it is five years now.

Introduction of Time

Time of day is based on numerals:

Tipahikun means measure of time of day, length in feet or yards.

"""" means measuring stick of 3 feet.

"""" denotes time in "o'clock"

kekisepāhk.....A.M.

pooni āpēhta kēsikāk.....P.M.

peyak tipahikun.....

nēso tipahikun.....

nisto tipahikun.....

neyo tipahikun

niyānan tipahikun.....

nikotwāsik tipahikun.....

tepakohp tipahikun.....

āyināneyo tipahikun.....

kekā mitatāht tipahikun.....

peyako-sāp.....

āpēhta kēsikāw.....

āpēhta denotes one half day;

kēsikāw denotes day;

e.g. āpēhta tipiskāw.....

āpēhta pīpon.....

āpēhta nēpin.....

Explanation:

peyak tipahikun....one hour, or one measure of time

peyak tipahikun mēna āpēhtāw.....1:30 o'clock

The words kekāch and mēna.

The words OEN...Yohtena....and..SHUT....Kipaha

Iskwātem... ..the door

Yohtena iskwātem.....

Yohtena nōso iskwātema.....

Kipaha iskwātem.....

Kipaha nōso iskwātema.....

Wāsinamāwin.....the window

Yohtena wāsinamāwin....

Yohtena peyak wāsinamāwin.....

Yohtena nisto wāsinamāwina.....

Kipaha wāsinamāwin....

Kipaha peyak wāsinamāwin....

Kipaha nisto wāsinamāwina

Yohtena iskwātem mēna wāsinamāwin.....

Kipaha iskwātem mēna wāsinamāwin.....

Ni yohtenen wāsinamāwin

Ki yohtenen wāsinamāwin

Yohtenam wāsinamāwin

Yohtenamwak wāsinamāwin

Ni yohtenenān wāsinamāwin

Ki yohtenenāw wāsinamāwin

Ki yohtenenāwāw wāsinamāwin

The words NO, Don't, not, can't, won't, none.

Namoya	no
Namoya nitayān	I don't have it
Namoya ^{na} kwān	I won't go home
Namoya niwē metawan	I will not play
Namoya nike nipan	I can't sleep
Namoya kekway nitayan	I have none

The word Omēta

Omēta āhkwachēchikun
 Omēta sikopochikun.....
 Omēta kito`chikun.....
 Omēta tāhkuschikun

Ahkwachechikun nitatawan.....
 Ahkwachechikun misaw;.....
 Ahkwachēchikun wapiskaw.....
 Ahkwachēchikun pesākwun.....

Nitayan sikopo`chikun.....
 Kitayan sikopochikun chē?
 Sikopochikun ayāw.....
 Sikopochikun ayāwak.....

Kitohtchikun nitayan.....
 Kitohtchikun kitayan chē?
 Kitohtchikun ayāw.....
 Kitohtchikun ayawāk.....
 Nimis ayāw tāhkuschikun mēna āhkwachēchikun....

Practise Repitition

To have (Inanimate)

Structure Pattern

nitayān

I have

kitayān

you have

ayāw

he has

ayāwak

they have

nitayānān

we have (excl)

kitayānāw

we have (incl)

kitayānāwāw

you all have (speaker excl)

...

nitayān wiyās.....

nitayān pīmē.....

nitayān sewinikun....

kitayān wiyās chē....

kitayān pīmē chē.....

kitayān nipē chē.....

ayāw sēwētākun.....

ayāw tohtosāpoy.....

ayāw musinahikun.....

ayāwak musinahikun...

To have (Animate)

Structure Pattern

Nitayāwāw

Kitayāwāw

Ayāwew

Ayāwewak

Nitayāwānān (Excl)

Kitayāwānaw (incl)

Kitayāwāwāw

FOODS

Meats

wiyās	any meat
mosłoso wiyās	beef
kookoso wiyās	pork
mayatiko wiyās	lamb
miskwun	liver
miteyine	tongue
mite	heart
omāw	tripe (an)
kinosew	fish (an)
pāpahākwān	chicken (an)
misihēw	turkey (an)
mitisēya	gizzards
wāpoos	rabbit (an)
pihēw	partridge (an)

Vegetables

askipwāwa	potatoes
otsekāna	turnips
oskataskwak	carrots (an)
mahtaminak	corn (an)
otchipakwa	cabbage
wechekuskosēya	onions
tohtosapoy	milk
tohtosapo-pimē	butter
pimē	lard
munahikun	cream

Ni mēchin...ni moowāw should be paired with above words.

Material to work into proper meanings.

Nitayān....I have (inan)
Nitayāwāw .I have (an)

Students are asked to pair or put into sentences the following words. Care should be taken to use the proper nouns.

e.g. nitayān wiyās
nitayāwāw kinosew

mēnisa
askipwāwa
pihew
otēsēhkāna
pimē
pakahākwān
mite
māhtāminak
āyooskunak
wāpoos
otehipakwa
miskwun
soominak
nēpimināna

Care should be taken when the nouns are plural the given word is also pluralized.

Give meanings of all given words in english

Translate into cree the following material.

I have many berries.
I have corn.
I have 2 cows and 4 pigs.
I have a few carrots.

Kitayān chē.....do you have (inan)
Kitayāwāw che do you have (an)

Do you have many books?
Do you have six cups?
Do you have a clock?
Do you have a pail?

Kitayān akohp mēna uspuskwesimon chē?
Kitayāwāw sahkepimpayēs chē?
Kitayān wāskotenikun mēna wepahikun chē?
Kitayāwāw āmiskwayān chē?

Students are to look for words in crash course lessons.

STAPLE FOODS

pāhkwesikun

sēwinikun

sēwetakun

kāhkomnakāk

lamlas

ohpisikun

pēhkusikun

āmoo-osēchikun

muskēkēwāpoy

pēhkatewāpoy

flour

sugar

salt

pepper

syrup (FR. excl)

yeast

baking powder

honey

tea

coffee

Soaps

kāsēpekinikun

kāsēhkew kisēpekinikun

wāpiskinikun

laundry soap

toilet soap

bleach

misiwekusikun

pakāchikew wiyās

pukāchiwātewin

mēchimāpoy

roast

boiled beef

a stew

soup

Breads

pahkwesikun

soomin-pāhkwesikun

kāspēkusikun

bread or bannock (an)

currant bread (an)

dough nuts (an)

FRUITS

Plural

apple	pitikwās	(ak)
orange	osāwās	(ak)
lemon	sēwās	(ak)
banana	wākās	(ak)
grape	soominis	(ak)
ice cream	tāhkās	
" "	muskwamēw	munahikun

BERRIES

mēnisa (pukwētowa	berries (any kind)
āyooskunak	raspberries (soft berries)
otehimina	strawberries (heart berries)
sāskwatoomina	saskatoons
tukwīyimināna	choke cherry (crushed berries)
ēyiminina	blue berry
wēsukē mina	ground cranberries (bitter berry)
nēpimināna	high bush cranberries
mōosomina	low bush cranberries (moose berry)
munitomina	black currants
sāpoomina	goose berries (transparent berry)

Foods.....continued

Pime

Lard

pimēya (pl)
ni pimēm
ki pimēm
o pimēm
ni pimēminan (excl)
ki pimēmināw
ki pimēmiwaw
o pimēmiwawa

Māhti pimē

please, the lard

Tohtosāpoy

Milk

tohtosāpoya (pl)
ni tohtosāpom
ki tohtosāpom
o tohtosāpom
ni tohtosāpominān
ki tohtosāpomināw
ki tohtosāpomiwaw
o tohtosāpomiwāwa

Māhti tohtosāpoy

please, the milk

Tohtosāpo-pime

Butter

peyak kosikwunt~~o~~tohtosāpo-pimē
tohtosāpo-pimēya
ni tohtosāpo-pimēm
ki tohtosāpo-pimēm
o tohtosāpo-pimēm
ni tohtosāpo-pimēminān
ki tohtosāpo-pimēmināw
ki tohtosāpo-pimēmiwāw
o tohtosāpo-pimēmiwāwa

one pound of butter

Māhti tohtosāpo-pimē

please, the butter

Muskekēwāpoy

Tea (nitea is also used)

muskekēwāpoya (pl) ni muskekēwāpom ki muskekēwāpom o muskekēwāpom
ni muskekēwāpominān ki muskekēwāpomināw o muskekēwāpomiwāwa

We have now used the possessive form endings of IM, EM, OM, EM.

Food.....Mehiwin

The possessive form endings are used in the various nouns.

Initial O with final endings of IM, EM, OM,

wiyās.....meat (any kind)

To specify certain meat, the nouns are placed before the word

e.g. mooso wiyās.....moose meat

kookos wiyās....pork

ni wiyās im	my meat
ki wiyās im	your meat
O wiyās im	his meat
ni wiyās im inān (ex)	our meat
ki wiyās im ināw (incl)	our meat
ki wiyās im iwāw	your meat
O wiyās im iwāw (pl)	their meat
O wiyās im iwāw	

Māhti wiyās.....please, the meat

Kinosew

kinosewak (pl)	<u>fish</u>
ni kinosem	
ki kinosem	
O kinosem a	
ni kinoseminān (ex)	
ki kinosemināw (incl)	
ki kinowemiwaw	
O kinosemi wāw	

Māhti kinosew.....please, the fish

Pāhkwasikun

Bread or bannock

PĀHKWESIKUNAK.....(pl)	Māhti pāhkwasikun....please, the bread
ni pāhkwasikunim	
ki pāhkwasikunim	
O pāhkwasikunima	
ni pāhkwasikuniminān (excl)	
ki pāhkwasikunimināw (incl)	
ki pāhkwasikunimiwāw	
O pāhkwasikunimiwāw	

Asking Questions

Ki nehiyawan che?

Ki nisitohten che?

Ki wapamaw kistes che?

Ki wapamaw kimis che?

Ki wapamaw kisemis che?

Tante ki wekin?

Tante kimis wekiw?

Tante kistes wekiw?

Tante kisemis ayaw?

Astum ota.....

Astum ote.....

Astum semak.....

Astum ekwa.....

Awena ana?

Awena ana napew?

Awena ana napew nete?

Awena ana napew nete ka apit?

Questions

Awena ki wekimakun?
Awena ki nāpem?
Awenihi ohi muskisinā?
Awenihi ohi tehtapowina?
Aweniki ohi mostosak?
Aweniki oki āhtayak?
Tana kiwe otināw?
Tana kiwe wetisimomaw?
Tanima oyakun keya?
Taniwā atim?
Tanihi keya?
Taniki uskēkwak keya?
Tanispō ka wapamitin?
Tanisi ekwa ki mama?
Tanehki kāwō kēweyan?
Tante astewa musinahikuna?
Tanta ayāw kistes?
Tantiwa na petān?
Taniwe tohtosāpoy?
Taniweha ayiwinisa?
Taniweka awāwisak?
Tantahto kitatawan?
Tantowa ki otinen?
Tananima ka akawātuman?
Kekway kitatawan?
Kekwayi kiyituman?
Kekway ana e itota?
Kekway anima ka astek?

Questions: Where are you going?

Tante e tohteyun

Atawikamikohk e tohteyan

Where are you going?

I am going to the store.

Tante e tohteyun?

Sooniyaw ka mikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the bank.

Tante e tohteyun?

Nemehtokamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the hall.

Tante e tohteyun?

Mechiso kamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going??

I am going to the cafe.

Tante e tohteyun?

Ayamihewikamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to church.

Tante e tohteyun?

Kinosewkamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the fish plant.

Tante e tohteyun?

Kapesew kamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the hotel.

Tante e tohteyun?

Minehkwewkamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the lounge.

Tante e tohteyun?

Kiskinohumatokamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the school.

Tante e tohteyun?

Ahkosewkamikohk e tohteyan.

Where are you going?

I am going to the hospital.

Asking Questions

Tante ki wekin?

Tante kistes wekiw?

Tante kisemis ayaw?

Ki wapamaw che kistes?

Ke wapamaw kimis che?

Ke wapamaw kisemis che?

Astum ota semak/

Astum semak okwa.'

Astum semak nete.

Kiya kewe semak.

Kiya kewe okwa.

Kiya kistes ta kewew.

Awena ana napew?

Nistes ana napew.

Awena ana iskwow?

Nimis ana iskwew.

Ki moshom che apiw?

Ehe apiw.

Kewikew che askaw?

Ehe askaw kewikew.

Kistes che atoskew?

Namoya, nistes atoskew.

Kimis che atoskew?

Namoya, atoskew mekwach.

Write in cree

It was windy today

It was raining last nite

It was snowing today

It was snowing alot

It was snowing a little

It is a nice day

It is a cold day

It is sultry

It is a stormy day

It is a warm day

Translate into Cree the following paragraphs:

This man is my grandfather. He is a sick man. He will go to the hospital. He will take medicine. He can't walk. He is old. He eats food, as eggs and soup.

Tell me in your own word something about a boy and his dog.

Nāpesis mēna otema

Tell me something about a cow and her calf.

Nostos mēna otawāsimisa

Continued Lessons

Translate into English the following sentences

Mē ni mēmē oyākun

Mē nimis pakāna

Mēyin apisis pimē

Mēyew wāsisa muskēkēsa

Pe nāta sēwinikun mēna munahikun

Pe nās kisēmīs ekwa

Pe astā ote kitustotin

Pe ahi kituskihk ota

Mē ana ātāht mēnisa

Mē awa musinahikuna

Api ota usichi nistes

Api neta semāk

Ohi mohkomāna niwē mēyāw (give) nimis

Ohi akohpa niwē atāwān

Oki kooko sak nohte mēchisowak

Oki minoosak kēya chē?

Nuh, ooma musinahikun

Nuh, āwa pēsimoškān

Muh, sēsēp kitoo sēpēhk

Muh, ātim mikisimow

Tāntāhto How many

Tāntāhto kēsikāw anoch ?
Tāntāhto ki osēmisin?
Tāntāhto nāpesisak nipāwak?
Tāntāhto tipiskāw sipwehtew?

Tānispē... When

Tānispē kiwē kēwān?
Tānispē kiwē nātāw kitosis?
Tānispē kiwē itohtān otenāhk?
Tānispē kiwē māchi atoskān?

Tāniwā ... Whereis (he)

Tāniwā kiwēchewākun?
Tāniwā ki moshom?
Tāniwā kitotem . ?
Tāniwā kohkomis?

Tāntowa.....What kind

Tāntowa wiyās kiwekisten?
Tāntowa muskīsina kitayān?
Tāntowa mēnisa ki misken ?
Tāntowa musinahikuna kitayān?

1. Students are to answer all questions asked, in Cree.
2. Students are to translate all material in English.
3. When do we use the four given words?

Structure Pattern of Read and Write

Ayamichike.....Read

(nita prefix)

nitayamichikān

kitayamichikan

ayamichikew

ayamichikewak

nitayamichikanan

kitayamichikanaw

kitayamichikanawaw

Musinahike.....Write

ni musinahikān

ki musinahikan

musinahikew

musinahikewak

ni musinahikanan

ki musinahikanaw

ki musinahikanawaw

nitayamichikān ānoch

kitayamichikan ānoch chē?

Give the answers to the above questions in Cree.

ni musinahikan anoch

ki musinahikan anoch che?

Give the answers to the questions above in Cree.

Kinship

2nd person (sing.)

ki napem	your husband
ki wekimakun	your wife
kikosis	your son
kitanis	your daughter
kitawasimis	your child
ki moshoom	your grandfather
kikohkom	your grandmother
kitosis	your aunt
kimis	your older sister
kistes	your older brother
kisemis	your younger sibling
kichakos	your sister in law
ketim	your brother in law (or sister...)
kistim	your daughter in law
ki nahakisem	your son in law
kisis	your father in law
kisikos	your mother on law
kitehkwatim	your nephew
kitosimiskwem	your niece
kichiwam	your brother in law
koosisim	your grandchild
kestaw	your wife's brother
kechimos	your lover

Practise, look long sounds

ni wapamaw

ni wapamik

ki wapamaw

ki wapamik

wapamewak

wapamew

wapamikwak

ni wapamawak

ni wapamikwak

ki wapamawak

ki wapamikwak

wapamew

I see him

he sees me

you see him

he sees you

they see him

he sees them or him

they see them

I see them

they see me

you see them

they see you

he sees them

wapam atim

wapata musinahikun

pes awawis

peta oyakan

nas minoosis

nata nipe

otin achimosis

otina mohkoman

saki kisemis

saketa keki

tahkopis atimosis

tahkopita muskimot

see the dog

see the letter

bring the child

bring the pan

go for the cat

go for the water

take the puppy

take the knife

love your little sister

love your home

tie the puppy

tie the bag

DIFFERENT TRIBES

Nehiyawāk	Crees
Āyāchēniwāk	Slavey Indian
Nātaewāk	Iroquois
Susēwāk	Sarcees
Āsimēpotāk	Stoneys
Māmēhkwewāk	Stoney Indian Woman
Nāhkawēniwāk	Saulteaux
Amiskwēniwāk	beavers
Chepwayānāk	Chipweyan
Ātimospikīyāk	Dog Ribs
Ochipwewak	Ojibway
Kāhkākēwēniwak	Crow Indians
Pwātuk	Sioux
Āpehtāw kosisān	Metis or Half Breed

DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES

Ākayāsiw	Englighmen	One from across the ocean
Mistikowiw	Frenchmen	Wooden boat men
Petutowew	Ukarainian	One of a different language
Sekipachwās	Chinese	One with a braid
Chapachēnēs	Italian	One who is short and stocky
Apotusakīy	Russian	One wearing a coat inside out
Nupukistikwān	German	One with a flat head
Sotāwēniw	Jews	One of Judas followers
Kuskitewiyās	Negro	One with black flesh
Āpistachāpīs	Japanese	One with small eyes
Nehiyāhkān	East Indian	One from India.

INTRODUCING SOME PLURALS

SING. FORM ONE

PLURAL FORM ... MORE THEN ONE

EXAMPLES

ATIM (SG).....ATIMWAK (PL)

USTIS(SG).....USTISAK (PL)

PLURALIZERS ~~HERE~~ ARE WAK AND AK

PLURALIZERS VARY IN ~~OTHER~~ LETTER ENDINGS

PLURALIZERS FOR OTHER NOUNS

NOUNS ENDING WITH W.....AK SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH S AK SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH N A SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH E YA SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH M WAK OR ~~AK~~ SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH T A SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH P.....AK SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH K AK OR ~~WAK~~

INANIMATE NOUNS ~~HAVE OTHER~~ ENDINGS

NOUNS ENDING WITH A K WA SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH P A SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH N A SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH IY A SUFFIX

NOUNS ENDING WITH O WAK SUFFIX

Types of Buildings KAMIK endings

Atāwi kamikohk	Store (a place to buy)
Ayamihewi kamik	Church (a place to pray)
Kiskinohumāto kamik	School (a place to be taught)
Ahkosēwkamik	Hospital (a place for the sick)
Sooniyāw kamik	Bank (a place for money)
Nēmēhto kamik	Hall (a place to dance)
Kapesēw kamik	Hotel (a place to stay overnight)
Minehkwew kamik	Cocktail lounge (a place for drinks)
Mechiso kamik	Cafe (a place to eat)
Māwawupēw kamik	A place for counsel meetings
Musimahumāto kamik	Post office
Kichi Okimāw Ostikwan	Stamps
Musinatipahikewin	Postage
Itsahikun	Parcel
Mechiso kamik	Dining Room (a place to eat)
Pinawuso kamik	Kitchen (a place to cook)
Nipew kamik	Bedroom (a place to sleep)
Apiw kamik	Sitting Room (a place to sit)
Mistatimo kamik	Horse barn
Papahakwan kamik	Poultry house
Kinosew kamik	Fish plant
Pukwānikamik	Tent
Mekiwāhpihk	Teepee

Trees.....Spruce and Birch

Mētos āyaw nēpēya

Metos ayaw oyukeskwa

Metos ayaw ochēpēhkwa

Metos ayaw meston

Metos ayaw wutēhkwuna

Minahik ayaw sāponikuna

Minahik ayaw oyukeskwa

Minahik ayaw ochēpēhkwa

Minahik ayaw meston

Minahik ayaw wut ekwuna

Minahik ayaw wuskwetosa

Wuskwiyahtik ayaw nepeya

Wuskwiyahtik ayaw oyukeskwa

Wuskwiyahtik ayaw ochēpihkwa

Wuskwiyahtik ayaw meston

Wuskwiyahtik ayaw wutekwuna

Other trees and Willows

Māyimētos....Black poplar

Intō mētos....White poplar

Māsekēsk.....Cedar

Wakinākun....Tamarac

Oskāhtuk.....Pine

Minahik.....Spruce

Utošpē.....Alder

Nēpisēya.....Willow

Mēhkwā-pemakwa...Red Willow

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